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ALPHABET.

The Anglo Saxon Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters.

Form	Power
Æ a	a, as in <i>car</i> .
B b	b.
E c	k, occasionally as <i>ch</i> .
D d	d.
E e	e, <i>a</i> , as in <i>case</i> .
F f	f.
ƿ g	g, before a as in <i>game</i> , but before i & e as <i>g</i> , except final.
h h	h.
I i	i.
K k	k.
L l	l.
M m	m.
N n	n.
O o	o.
P p	p.
R r	r.
ƿ s	s, often <i>sh</i> .
T t	t.
D ƿ þ	th.
U u	u, <i>z</i> before a vowel.
ƿ w	w.
X x	x.
Y y	i.
Z z	z.

To the above characters are to be added ȝ, *and*; þ, *that*; ƿ, *or*.

The Roman characters, used in this Treatise, may be converted into the Anglo Saxon, as above.

AN
ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR,
AND
DERIVATIVES ;
WITH
PROOFS OF THE CELTIC DIALECTS' BEING OF
EASTERN ORIGIN ;
AND
AN ANALYSIS OF THE STYLE
OF
CHAUCER, DOUGLAS, AND SPENSER.

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INTRODUCTION.

THOSE who have studied English Composition, with a view to acquire *Simplicity of Style*, have generally found that the *Etymons* of *English Particles* were not traced, nor their signification explained, in any easily accessible work.

To supply this defect by investigating the Etymology, explaining the Signification, and exemplifying the use of these Particles in the writings of our earlier authors, is one of the objects of this Tract.

In this part of the work much light has been derived from that ingenious Philologist, Horne Tooke; but many words are here added which he has not noticed, and explanations offered, differing from those which he has given, when it appeared that his opinion was not supported by sufficient reasons.

Thus there seems good reason to infer that he is mistaken in the derivation of the words "odd," "down," "forth," etc., etc., in his account of the derivative or future infinitive terminating in *nne*, and always preceded by *to*; and some substantives in *th*.

His views of abstraction are generally, but not always either clear or just. When he says "strictly speaking there is nothing arbitrary in language," he expresses what is truly philosophical, for he evidently admits that "we are struck with a similar-

ity in certain respects" before "we invent a common appellative to express the objects that agree in exciting the same relative feeling;" but this admission, like expressions on the same subject that are found in several philosophical writings, "arises," as an able Metaphysician observes, "from the inconsistency of error, and not from the writers having arrived at the truth."—For how can it be reconciled with such expressions as these? "The business of the mind, as far as it concerns language, extends no farther than to *receive impressions*, that is, to have sensations or feelings." "What are called the operations of the mind, are merely the *operations of language*." "Language is the *instrument* of thought." If we expel from the mind what Bacon terms *Idola Fori*, ("Idols of the market-place," that is, "prejudices arising from mere words and terms in our common intercourse with mankind,") we shall find that all abstract truth ultimately rests upon,—1st, "A perception or conception of two or more objects,"—2dly, "A feeling of their similarity in certain respects," and 3dly, The invention of a common appellative, to express the objects that agree in exciting the same relative feeling."

Besides, Tooke sometimes slides into fallacy, by not distinguishing the Etymological from the customary meaning of words, or in not regarding some words in their Syntactical, but in their original character; and in so far as his work is to be considered as containing a philosophical argument upon abstract notions, the force of it, as has been observed, depends upon Hobbes's premises.—"Truth consisteth in the right ordering of names in our affirmations." "Words give to our conclusions all their generality." It is certain that, without general terms, reasoning must be imperfect; but the very invention of language, and still more the conduct of the uneducated deaf and dumb, sufficiently prove that man can reason without language of any kind.

The ingenious and learned Tyrwhitt seems to be in error when he says that the termination in *ING* superseded the Participle in *ENDE*, for the verbal substantive in *ING*, existed before the Nor-

man conquest; and it appears that this verbal substantive in *ING*, with the definite article—the—before it, has not, as Lindley Murray imagines, become a Substantive, but that the Substantive is used as a Present Participle; and that our ancient Participle in *ENDE*, has been displaced and superseded by the Verbal Substantives in *ING*. All speculations founded on the supposed derivation of verbals in *ING* from the Present Participles resemble (as the ingenious Richard Taylor, Editor of a new Edition of the Diversions of Purley, observes,) historical disquisitions in which, facts and dates not being considered of any importance, it should be ingeniously argued *a priori* that Hengist and Horsa were sons of Queen Anne and William the Conqueror.

Another object contemplated in this Tract is to induce the Student by a careful Examination of the Saxon Derivatives, and the style of Chaucer, Douglas, and Spenser, to trace the Origin, History, and Progress of the Language; and hence to acquire an accurate notion of the meaning, and the proper employment of the words which compose it.

And, in order to carry on and complete our ultimate object, an English Grammar, containing various examples of the violation of Purity and Perspicuity, will soon be published. In English there are upon Grammatical principles only one Voice, one Mood, and two Tenses. “The Grammar of a language is one thing, its capacity of expression is another.”

And if the public should approve this attempt to facilitate and promote the study of English Literature, a series of small tracts will follow, comprising an analysis of the constituents, and an exemplification of the employment of various styles, from the days of Spenser till our own times. The plan sometimes recommended even to persons more advanced, of studying the English Language detached and distinguished from the study of English Literature, is not only futile but absurd; for it is obviously an error to imagine that Grammatical information can be attained by a mere mechanical process only—by the exertion of the memory, apart from the exercise of other powers of the mind. In the opinion of the celebrated author of the Phil-

osophy of Rhetoric,—“Grammar in its general principle, has a close connexion with the understanding.”

The study of the Saxon part of the English Language has been recommended by the most eminent Literary men, yet many persons seem reluctant to undergo the labour of acquiring a correct knowledge of the structure of this important part of the Language.

The neglect of this only proper mode of studying *the English Language and Literature* by some who have undertaken to teach them in distinguished situations, may require that the disapprobation here expressed should be supported by the authority of very eminent authors.

Swift, a writer of *pure English*, preferred *thrill* from the Saxon verb *thrillian*, to *penetrate* from the Latin verb *penetrare*.

Doctor Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, and a distinguished Philosophical writer, thus expresses the same opinion:—“To those who wish *to be understood*, and to write with *energy*, one of the best principles of selection, is generally to prefer *terms of Saxon origin*.”

The late Robert Hall, whose style combines the energy of Johnson, with the simplicity and the elegance of Addison, erased the word *penetrate*, and substituted *pierce* from the Saxon verb *percian*.

After, says Dr. Gregory, Robert Hall had written down the striking apostrophe which occurs in his celebrated sermon on Infidelity, at about page 76 of most of the editions—“Eternal God on what are thine enemies intent! what are those enterprises of guilt and horror, that, for the safety of their performers, require to be enveloped in a darkness which the eye of Heaven must not *penetrate*!” he asked “Did I say *penetrate*, Sir, when I preached it?” “Yes.” “Do you think, Sir, I may venture to alter it? for no man who considered the force of the English language, would use a word of three syllables there, but from absolute necessity.” “You are, doubtless, at liberty to alter it, if you will.” “Then be so good, Sir, to take your pencil, and for *penetrate* put *pierce*; *pierce* is the word, Sir, and the

only word to be used there." I have now the evidence of this before me, in the entire manuscript, which I carefully preserve among my richest literary treasures.

The acute and energetic author, Dr. Crombie, who "has done more to simplify the structure of the English Language than any writer living or dead," thus expresses himself: "Of all languages to which the attention of the student can be directed, *that is first entitled to consideration which will be called into most frequent exercise in active life*; and of his proficiency, in which almost every individual, with whom he may in future chance to be associated, will be competent to form an opinion."

"It is an egregious error to imagine, that a perfect knowledge of Greek and Latin precludes the necessity of studying the principles of English Grammar. The structure of the ancient and that of the modern languages are very dissimilar. Nay the peculiar idioms of any language, how like soever in its general principles to any other, must be learned by study, and *an attentive perusal of the best writers in that language.* Nor can any imputation be more reproachful to the proficient in Classical Literature, than with a critical knowledge of Greek and Latin, which are now dead languages, to be superficially acquainted with his native tongue, in which he must *think, and speak, and write.*"

And in the words of him, "who has gone on with a series of intellectual achievements so brilliant and so rapid, that there is no contemporary analogy to be found for them except in the military conquests of him who sleeps at St. Helena":—

"The English writers who really unlock the rich sources of the language, are those—who used a good Saxon dialect with ease, correctness, and perspicuity,—learned in the ancient classics, but only enriching their mother tongue, where the Attic could supply its defects,"———. "Those great wits had no foreknowledge of such times as succeeded their brilliant age, when styles should arise, ——, with a needless profusion of ancient words and flexions, to *displace those of our own Saxon*, instead of temperately supplying its defects. Least of all could those lights of English eloquence have imagined that men should ap-

pear amongst us professing to teach composition, and ignorant of the whole of its rules, and incapable of relishing the beauties, or indeed apprehending the very genius of the language, should treat its peculiar terms of expression and flexion, as so many inaccuracies, and practise their pupils in correcting the faulty English of Addison, and training down to the mechanical rhythm of Johnson, the lively and inimitable measures of Bolingbroke."

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GRAMMAR

OF THE

ANGLO-SAXON TONGUE.

THE ARTICLE.

Articles were invented to denote the class, and to point out the individual object referred to.

Se, seo, that, (o, e, to) the, that, is of three Genders, and declined as follows:—

SING.				PLUR.		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Of all Genders.</i>	
Nom.	Se,	Seo,	That.	Nom.	Tha,	the.
Gen.	Thæs,	Thære,	This.	Gen.	Thæra,	of the.
Dat.	Tham,	Thære,	Tham.	Dat.	Tham,	to the.
Acc.	Thone,	Tha,	That.	Acc.	Tha,	the.
Voc.	_____	_____	_____	Voc.	_____	_____
Ab.	Tham,	Thære,	Tham.	Ab.	Tham,	from the.

For Se, sometimes is used Seo, thone, thæne.

That, neuter, is sometimes prefixed for the sake of greater emphasis to Masculine and Feminine nouns.

See Saxon Derivatives, page 21—Analysis of the Style of Chaucer, page 62, and my English Grammar.

NOUN SUBSTANTIVE.

Noun is that part of speech which expresses the subject of discourse, as sunu, a son.

The first Declension makes the Genitive in *es*, the second in *an*, the third in *ne*, the fourth in *a*. See the termination of the other cases.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Smith, faber, ri—a workman.

SING.		PLUR.
N. Smith, a	workman.	N. Smithas or Smithes, workmen.
G. Smithes, of a		G. Smitha, of
D. Smithe, to a		D. Smithum, to
Acc. Smith, a		Acc. Smithas
V. Eala thu Smith, o thou		V. Eala ye Smithas, o ye
Ab. Smithe, from a		Ab. Smithum, from

Audyit, sensus, understanding, makes its Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative singular and plural in u. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Singular, and Plural of Word, a word, etc. are alike.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Witega, propheta, æ, vates, is, a prophet.

SING.		PLUR.
N. Witega, a	prophet.	N. Witegan, prophets.
G. Witegan, of		G. Witeyena, of
D. Witegan, or en, to		D. Witegum, to
Acc. Witegan, a		Acc. Witegan, or, as,
V. Eala thu, Witega, o		V. Eala ye Witegan, o
Ab. Witegan, from		Ab. Witegum, from

See Saxon Der. page 18.

The Dative Singular of dema, a judge, is dæmen or dæman; the Genitive Plural dæmana or dæmena, of judges; and the Accusative Plural dæmenas or dæmanas, judges.

See Sax. Der. page 43.

Proper names, Adjectives, Pronouns, and Participles, with those ending in a, having a prefix, are declined in this manner.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Wiln, ancilla, æ, a maidservant.

SING.	PLUR.
N. Wiln.	N. Wilna, ne, no, nu.
G. Wilne.	G. Wilna.
D. Wilne.	D. Wilnum.
Acc. Wiln.	Acc. Wilua.
V. Eala thu Wiln.	V. Eala ye Wilna.
Ab. Wilne.	Ab. Wilnum.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Sunu, filius, ii, a son.

SING.	PLUR.
N. Sunu.	N. Suna.

G. Suna.
D. Suna, nu.
Acc. Suna, nu.
V. Eala thu Suna, u.
Ab. Sunu.

G. Suna.
D. Sunum.
Acc. Suna.
V. Eala ye Suna,
Ab. Sunum.

Analysis of the style of Chaucer, page 62.

There are many Heteroclitics. Fæder, father, is in the singular number, a Monoptote; but in the plural follows the form of the first Declension. Æg an egg, makes Ægru in the plural.

Anglo-Saxon nouns to be declined.—See Sax. Der. page 20 to 45.

The most common terminations of Masculine Nouns, are

er, or, ere, wer, or, were,	as sanyERE, a singer.
a—of primitive nouns,	as se nama, the name.
in,—	as fleom, flight.
els,—	as ræDELS, a riddle.
seype—denoting care, office, etc.	as freond-SCiPE, friendship.
ing—belonging to patronymics,	as ElesING, the son of Eliza.
ling—denoting the state of a person or thing,	as deorLING, a darling.
dom—denoting right or judg- ment,	as gynyngDOM, a kingdom.

MOST COMMON TERMINATIONS OF FEMININE NOUNS.

estre, istre, ystre,	as sanyISTRE, a songstress.
e—seo corthe, the earth,	and heorte, the heart.
ang, ange, ing, (not patrony- mic,) ong, unge,	as costuUNYE, temptation.
en—sæyen, a saying,	and byrthen, a burthen.
nes, nesse, nis, iss, ysse,	as sothfæstnySSE, truth.
u, o, uth, and some in th,	as strengTH. Sax. Der., p.48.
had, signifying state, condition, or quality,	as gild—had, childhood.

MOST COMMON TERMINATIONS OF NEUTER NOUNS.

e, (a few Nouns with this ending, are Neuter,) as that eare, the ear.
ern, as that domern, the court of justice.
ed, as that wered, the multitude.
l, as that setl, the seat.

ADJECTIVES.

An Adjective expresses the quality of a thing in concreto.

English Grammar, page 31.

God, bonus; gode, bona; god, bonum, good.

SING.

PLUR.

Mas.

Fem.

Nuct.

Of all Genders.

N. God, da.	Gode.	God.	N. Gode.	Godan.
G. Godes, dan.	Godre.	Godes, dan.	G. Godra.	Godena.
D. Godum, dan.	Godre.	Godum, an.	D. Godum.	
Acc. Godne, dan.	Gode.	God.	Acc. Gode.	Godan.
V. Goda.	Gode.	God.	V. Gode.	Godan.
Ab. Godum, dan.	Godre.	Godum, dan.	Ab. Godum.	Godan.

See Sax. Der., page 23—and Chaucer, page 63.

All Adjectives are declined in this manner.

—

TERMINATIONS OF ADJECTIVES, ARE

in ig—answering to the termination y, as dreorig, dreary.	
in sum, some—expressing habit or disposition,	as lang-SUM, lonesome.
in ol, ul—also expressing habit or disposition,	as thinnUL, lean or thin.
in ber, and tyme—denoting fertility,	as hefig-TYME, fruitful.
in full—denoting plenty,	as woh-FULL, woeful.
in leas—denoting privation.	as name-LEAS, nameless.
	<i>Sax. Der., page 7.</i>
in lie or lice—like, expressive of similitude,	as god-LIC, godlike.
	<i>Sax. Der., page 15—and Chaucer, page 65.</i>
in en—expressing materiality, etc.	as buc-EN, beechen.
	<i>Sax. Der., page 23—and English Grammar, page 36.</i>
in eund—signifying nature or kind,	as eorth-CUND, earthly.
in isc, ish, signifying nation or country,	as englisc, english.
	<i>Sax. Der., page 11.</i>

—

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative degree is formed by adding ar, ær, er, ere, ir, or, ur, and yr, (ere, before,) an the Superlative, by adding ast, æst, est, ist, ost, ust, yst, (erst, first,) and by prefixing tir, gin, and fast, and by this word postfixed to a Noun Substantive, Thus,

Positive.

Comparative.

Superlative.

Rightwise, righteous. Rightwisere, more. Rightwisest, most.

Eadig happy, tir—eadig, happiest—fast constant, gin—fast most constant—wuldor, glory, wuldor—fast, most glorious.

English Grammar, page 38, and Analysis of the Style of Chaucer, page 45

EXCEPTIONS.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Miccl, great, or much.	mere, more.	mæst, most. <i>Sax. Der., page 13.</i>
God, good.	betere or selre, better.	betst, selost, best.
Lytel, small.	lesse, less.	lest, least. <i>Sax. Der., page 10.</i>
Yfel, bad.	wyrs, worse.	wyrrest, wyrst, worst. <i>Sax. Der., page 23.</i>

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are employed to prevent the tiresome repetition of names.

English Grammar, page 23.

The Primitive Pronoun of the first person Ie, ego, I, has a Dual, and is declined as follows:—

SINGULAR OF ALL GENDERS.	DUAL, NOI, NO.
Nom. Ie, I, ego,	Nom. Wit, we two,
Gen. Min, of me, or mine,	Gen. Uncer, of us two,
Dat. Me, to me,	Dat. Unc, unye, uncrum, to us two,
Acc. Me, me,	Acc. Wit, us two,
Abl. Me, from me.	Abl. Unc, unye, uncrum, from us two.

PLURAL OF ALL GENDERS.

N.	We,	us.
G.	Ure,	to us.
D.	Uz,	to us.
Ac.	Us,	us.
Ab.	Us,	from us.

Cognate Languages, page 4—and Analysis of the style of Chaucer, page 65.

Thu, tu, thou.

SING.	DUAL, SPHOI, SPHO.
Nom. Thu, thou, tu.	Nom. Gyt, ye two.
Gen. Thin, of thee.	Gen. Incer, of you two.
Dat. The, to thee.	Dat. Inc, incrum, to you two.
Acc. The, thee.	Acc. Inc, you two.
Voc. Eala thu, o thou.	Voc. Eala inc, o you two.
Abl. The, from thee.	Abl. Inc, incrum, from you two.

PLUR.

Nom.	Ye, you, vos.
Gen.	Eower, of you.
Dat.	Eow, to you.
Acc.	Eow, you.
Voc.	Eala ye, o ye.
Abb.	Eow, from you.

Analysis of the style of Chaucer, page 65.

SING.

He, heo, hit, he, she, it.

M	F	N
Nom. He, he, ille.	Heo, she, illa.	Hit, it, illud.
Gen. His, of him.	Hire, of her.	His, of it.
Dat. Him, to him.	Hire, to her.	Him, to it.
Acc. Hine, him.	Hi, her.	Hit, it.
Abl. Him, from him.	Hire, from her.	Hit, from it.

PLUR. OF ALL GENDERS.

Nom. Hi, they, illi, æ, a.
Gen. Hira, of them, or their, heora, fem.
Dat. Him,
Acc. Hi,
Abl. Him,

Analysis of the style of Chaucer, page 63.

Hig is sometimes used for hi in the nominative, and accusative plural; and heom for hi, accusative plural. From hira and heora, comes the old English word her for their.

Chaucer, page 63.

—

SING.

This, this, hic, hæc, hoc.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	This, theos,	this,	this.
Gen.	Thises, thissere,	thises,	of this.
Dat.	Thisum, thissere,	thisum,	to this.
Acc.	Thisne, thas,	this,	this.
Abl.	Thisum, thissere,	thisum,	from this.

PLUR. OF ALL GENDERS.

Nom.	Thas, these, hi, hæ, hæc.
Gen.	Thissera, of these.
Dat.	Thisum, to these.
Acc.	Thas, these.
Abl.	Thisum, from these.

Thæs, thes, thæs, that, that, are used instead of this, etc.

Saxon Der., page 11, 20, 21—Analysis of the style of Chaucer, page 63, and English Grammar.

—

The, who, qui, quæ, quod.

The—following any of the personal pronouns, signifies who, as Ic the, I who. Se the, is sometimes altered to The the—as The the on me belyfth, He who believeth in me, etc.

The prefixed to the several cases of he, is to be translated who, whose, whom; The thurgh his willan, Through whose will, Gen. xiv., 8.

Saxon Der., page 21—and Analysis of the Style of Chaucer, page 63.

Sylf, sylfe, self, (Crist sylf sange, Christ himself sang,) is declined as follows.

SING.			PLURAL OF ALL GENDERS.	
M.	F.	N.	N.	
N. Sylf,	Sylfe,	Sylf.	N. Sylfe,	selves.
G. Sylfes,	Sylfre,	Sylfes.	G. Sylfra,	of selves.
D. Sylfum,	Slyfre,	Sylfum.	D. Sylfum,	to selves.
Acc. Sylfne,	Sylfe,	Sylf.	Acc. Sylfe,	selves.
Ab. Sylfum,	Sylfre,	Sylfum.	Ab. Sylfum,	from selves.

Analysis of the Style of Chaucer, page 64.

The Relative Pronoun who, is usually expressed by the article se, seo, that, as Æneas se oferswithðe Turnum, Æneas who overcame Turnus, the real Relative is Hwile, who, which, such, such an one, and is declined as follows:—

SING.			PLURAL OF ALL GENDERS.	
M.	N.	F.	N.	
N. Hwile,		Hwilee.	N. Hwilee,	who or which.
G. Hwilees,		Hwilere.	G. Hwileera,	of whom or which.
D. Hwileum,		Hwilere.	D. Hwileum,	to whom or which.
Ac. Hwilene,	hwile,	Hwilee.	Ac. Hwilee,	whom or which.
Ab. Hwileum,		Hwilere.	Ab. Hwileum,	from whom or which.

Analysis of the Style of Douglas, page 71, 74.

In the same way are declined Swa hyle, swa, whosoever, whatsoever; Thyhllie or Thyle, such sort of person or thing.

Hwa, who, the regular relative, is thus declined:—

M	F	N
N. Hwa,		Hwæt, who or what.
G. Hwæs,		whose.
D. Hwam,		to whom.
Ac. Hwæne,	hwone,	Hwæt, whom, what.
Ab. Hwam,		from whom, what.

In the same way are declined Æg hwa, every one; Elles-wha, another, etc. etc.

Analysis of the Style of Chaucer, page 63—and Douglas, 74.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Min, meus, a, um, is thus declined:—

SING.			PLURAL OF ALL GENDERS.	
M.	F.	N.	N.	
N. Min,	mine,	min.	N. Mine,	mine, or my.
G. Mines,	minre,	mines.	G. Minra,	of mine, or my.
D. Minum,	minre,	minum.	D. Minum,	to mine, or my.
Ac. Minne,	mine,	min.	Ac. Mine,	mine, or my.
V. Min,	mine,	min.	V. Mine,	o mine, or my.
Ab. Minum,	minre,	minum.	Ab. Minum,	from mine, or my.

Analysis of the style of Chaucer, page 63.

Ure, our

		SING.	PLURAL OF ALL GENDERS.	
M.	N.	F.		
N.	Ure,	Ure.	N.	Ure, our.
G.	Ures,	Urre.	G.	Urre, of our.
D.	Urum,	Urre.	D.	Urum, to our.
Ac.	Urne,	Ure.	Ac.	Ure, our.
V.	Ure,	Ure.	V.	Ure, o our.
Ab.	Urum,	Urre.	Ab.	Urum, from our.

User is used instead of ure.

Uncer, Unceres, (noiteros,) belonging to us two, and incer, (sphoiteros,) belonging to you two, are inflected as Ure.

Analysis of the Style of Chaucer, page 63.

OF NUMBERS.

The Cardinal Numbers are an, one; twa, two; fif, five; tyn, ten; etc., etc.

Sax. Der., page 32.

From four to a hundred, the numbers are of all genders.

The Saxons used the word healf to increase the number to which it was joined, as well as to halve it; as other healf, one and a half; fife healf; four and a half. Sum, signifies some, more or less, about, as sume ten, about ten.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

Se forma, first; se other, second, etc., etc.

Sax. Der., page 7, 20.

The final syllable tig, in the cardinal, is changed to tigotha, or teogotha to form the Ordinal, as twentig, twenty, twenteogotha, twentieth.

Sax. Der., page 43, 44, 45.

VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

A Verb predicates some action, passion, or state of its subject.

English Grammar.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Beon or Wesan, to be, esse.

		SING.	PLUR.
Person			Of all Persons.
1,	Eom, eam, am, om, beom,		Synd, sindon, sendon, siendon,
	beo, ar, sy, si, sum, I am.		sient, sind, sint. sin, sien, seon,
2,	Eart, arth, bist; es, si, es,		sie, syndon, sindun, aron, bith-
	Thou art.		on, beath, sumus, estis, sunt,
3,	Ys, is, byth, bith, si, est,		We are, you are, they are.
	He is.		

Only one, the first, of the forms to be committed to memory.

Past Tense.

SING.	PLUR.
Person	Of all Persons.
1, Was, eram, fui, fueram, I was, have, had been.	Wæron, wasun, eramus, eratis, erant, fuimus, etc., fueramus, etc., We were, have, had been, etc. etc.
2, Wære, eras, fuisti, fueras, Thou wast, hast, hadst been.	
3, Was, was, erat, fuit, fuerat, He was, has, had been.	

Future Tense.

SING.	PLUR.
Person	Of all Persons.
1, Beo, beom, biom, ero, I shall be.	Beoth, bithon, erimus, eritis, erunt, We shall be, etc. etc.
2, Byst, eris, Thou shalt be.	
3, Byth, was, erit, He shall be.	

Sometimes the Future is expressed by the Infinitive with *seal*, shall, prefixed, as *Ic seal beon*. I shall be, to be.

Chaucer, page 64.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	PLUR.
Person	Person
2, Beoth, si thu, vel sig thu, wes, sis, esto, be thou.	1, Beon, oth, vel sin we, sinus, let us be.
3, Byth he, sy he, si he, sig he, siende he, sit, esto, be he, or let him be.	2, Beon, oth, beo ye, vel sin ye, wese ye, wosas ye, sitis, be ye.
	3, Beon hi, vel sin hi, sien hi, sunt, let them be.

Analysis of the Style of Chaucer, page 73.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	PLUR.
Person.	Person
1 Beo, si, sy, sim, I may or can be.	1, Beoth, on, sin, syn, sinus, We may be.
2 Byst, si, sis, Thou mayst or canst be.	2, Beoth, on, sin, syn, beoth, sitis, Ye may be.
3 Beo, byth, si, sit, He may or can be.	3, Beoth, on, sin, syn, sint, They may be.

For *si* and *sin*, *sio*, *seo*, *sig*, *sie*, *se*, *sion*, *seon*, are often used.

In the Optative Mood, the words *Eala gif*, *oh if*, are prefixed to each person in both numbers, as *Eala gif ic beo*, *oh, if I were*.

Past Tense.

SING.

Of all Persons.

Wære, essem, fuerim, fuisse, esset, etc., etc., I might be, may have, could have been, etc. etc.

PLUR.

Of all Persons.

Wæron, an, en, un, wære, essemus, essetis, essent, fuerimus, fuissetis, etc. etc. We might be, may have, could have been.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Beon, bion, bian, byan, bien, wæran, esse, to be.

Wosa, wossa, wosan, wethe, wie, D. S., esse. To beonne, to bionne, to wosanne, existendi, existendo, existendum, of being, to being, in being, to be.

Hyt is tima to beonne, It is time to be.

Page 24.

Us is here to beonne, We must be here.

Page 24.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Weorthan, Wyrthan, to become.

Sax. Der. page 9.

SING.

Person

- 1, Ic weorthe, wurthe, wurde, sum, ero, sim, fio, nam, I am become, etc.
- 2, Thu weorthest, wurthest, wurdest, es, eris, sis, fis, fies, fias, Thou art, etc.
- 3, He weorthe, wurthe, weortheth, wurde, est, erit, sit, fit, fiet, fiat, He is, etc.

PLUR.

Person

- 1, We weordon, weorthan, an, en, weorthath, wurthath, sumus, etc. We are.
- 2, Ye weordon, weorthe, weortheth, ath, estis, eritis, sitis, fitis, fietis, fiat, Ye are.
- 3, Hi weordon, weorthon, an, en, un, weorthath, wurthath, sunt, etc. They are, etc.

Past Tense.

SING.

Person

- 1, Ic wearth, fui, I have become.
- 2, Thu wearthest, wurdon, fuisti.
- 3, He wearth, fuit, He has been, etc.

PLUR.

Person

- 1, We weordon, an, en, fuimus.
- 2, Ye weordon, weordeth, fuistis.
- 3, Hi weordon, fuerunt, They have been, etc.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	PLUR.
Person	Person
2, Weortha thu, esto, be thou.	1, Weorthon, an, en, un, we, sinus.
3, Weorthe, wurthe he ; sit.	2, Weorthe ye, estote.
	3, Weorthe hi, suntu, let them be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Weorthan, yeweorthan, worthan, esse, to be ; to weorthan, existendi, do, dum, of being, etc. ; worden, yeworden, factus ; been ; done.

Saxon Derivatives, page 9, 45—and Analysis of the Style of Chaucer, page 64.

POSSESSIVE VERB.

Chaucer, page 64.

The Possessive Verb is thus conjugated :—

Infm.	Perf.	Perf. Part.
Habban, (habere,) to have.	Hæfod, had.	Hæfed, had.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

ELLIPTICAL FORM OF THE VERB.

	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.
Sing.	ic hæbbe,	hæfod,	hæbbe,	hæfod,
	Thu hæbbest,	hæfodest,	hæbbe,	hæfod,
	He hæbbath,	hæfod,	hæbbe,	hæfod,
		I have, etc.	I had, etc.	(If) I have, etc.
Plur.	We hæbbath,	hæfdon,	hæbbon,	hæfdon,
	Ye hæbbath,	hæfdon,	hæbbon,	hæfdon,
	Hi hæbbath,	hæfdon,	hæbbon,	hæfdon.
				(If) I had, etc.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

SING.

Hafa thu, have thou. Hæbban, to have, habere.

PLUR.

Habbath ye, have ye. Hæbbenne, about to have, habiturus esse, etc.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Hæbbende, having.

Past.

Hæfed, hæfd, had.

Infin.	Present.	Past.
Magan, posse, to be able,	Mag, may,	Milt, might.
Secalan, debere, to owe,	Secal, shall,	Secold, should.
Wyllan, velle, to will,	Wylle, will,	Wold, wolde, would.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SING.

Ic mag, I may, or can.	Secal, I shall.	Wylle, I will.
Thu mayest, thou mayst, etc.	Secalt, thou shalt.	Wylt, thou wilt.
He mag, he may, etc.	Secal, he shall.	Wylle, he will.

PLUR.

We mægon, we may, etc.	Secolon, we shall.	Wyllon, we will.
Ye mægon, ye may, etc.	Secolon, ye shall.	Wyllon, ye will.
Hi mægon, they may, etc.	Secolon, they shall.	Wyllon, they will.

Mot, to be able.	Most, must.
Ic mot, I may, or can,	most, I must.
Thu motest, thou mayest,	mostest, thou must.
He mot, he may,	most, he must.
We moton, we may,	moston, we must.
Ye moton, you may,	moston, you must.
Hi moton, they may,	moston, they must.

VERBS ACTIVE.

Chaucer, page 64.

Present Tense.

SING.

Person

1, Ic	Lufiye,	amo, amabo, I love,	I shall love.
2, Thu	Lufast, est. st,	amas, amabis, Thou lovest,	shalt love.
3, He	Lufath, eth, fth,	amat, amabit, He loves,	shall love.

PLUR.

Person

1, We	Lufiath, amamus, amabimus,	We love, shall love.
2, Ye	Lufiath, amatis, amabitis,	Ye love, shall love.
3, Hi	Lufiath, amant, amabunt,	They love, shall love:

OR,

Ic Eom lufiend, I am loving; Ic secal lufian, I shall love, to love.

Saxon Derivatives, page 16—and Analysis of the Style of Chaucer, page 64.

Past Tense.

SING.

Person

1, Ic	Lufode, lufede,	amabam,	I loved.
2, Thu	Lufodest,	amabas,	Thou lovedst.
3, He	Lufode,	amabat,	He loved.

PLUR.

Person

1, We	Lufodon,	amabamus,	We loved.
2, Ye	Lufodon,	amabatis,	You loved.
3, Hi	Lufodon,	amabant,	They loved.

—

Perfect Tense.

SING.

Person

1, Ic	Hæbbe lufod,	amavi,	I have loved.
2, Thu	Hæbbest lufod,	amavisti,	Thou hast loved.
3, He	Hæbbath lufod,	amavit,	He has loved.

PLUR.

Person

1, We	Hæbbath lufode,	amavimus,	We have loved.
2, Ye	Hæbbath lufode,	amavistis,	You have loved.
3, Hi	Hæbbath lufode,	amaverunt,	They have loved.

—

Pluperfect Tense.

SING.

Person

1, Ic	Hæfode yehcord,	andiveram,	I had heard.
2, Thu	Hæfodes yehcord,	andiveras,	Thou hadst heard.
3, He	Hæfod yehcord,	andiverat,	He had heard.

PLUR.

Person

1, We	Hæfdon yehcorde,	andiveramus,	We had heard.
2, Ye	Hæfdon yehorde,	andiveratis,	You had heard.
3, Hi	Hæfdon yehcorde,	andiverant,	They had heard.

Chaucer, page 64.

—

The future tense is formed as the present, and also by the auxiliaries *seal* and *wille*, from the verbs *secalan*, *debere*; *willan*, *velle*. Thus, *Ic lufiye*, I shall love, *ic secal* or *wille lufian*, I shall or will love, to love.

Cognate Languages and Chaucer, page 64.

Future Tense.

SING.

Person

1, Ic	Secal festan,	jejunabo,	I shall fast.
2, Thu	Secealt festan,	jejunabis,	Thou shalt fast.
3, He	Secal festan,	jejunabit,	He shall fast.

PLUR.

Person

1, We Secolon,	fastane,	jejunabimus,	We shall fast.
2, Ye Secolon,		jejunabitis.	You shall fast.
3, Hi Secolon,		jejunabunt,	They shall fast.

—

SING.

Person

2, Lufa thu	amato,	Love thou.
3, Lufiye he,	amet ille,	Let him love.

PLUR.

Person

1, Lufion we,	amemus,	Let us love.
2, Lufiye, iath, ye,	amatote,	Love ye.
2, Lufion hi,	amanto,	Let them love.

—

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Lufiand, end, etc. amans, Loving.

Loving is sometimes improperly termed Active.

English Grammar.

This Participle, dropping e final, forms a Noun Substantive.
Thus freonde, freond, friand, a friend.

Sax. Der., page 21, etc.

It sometimes acquires the power of a Gerund, as Rædende ic tæce, By reading I teach: and is sometimes used for the Passive and Future Participles, as Thisum worde yehyrende, am, This word being heard.

Analysis of the Style of Chaucer, page 64.

—

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Eala gif ic nu lufiye, (utinam) nunc amem, oh, that I now loved, etc.

Past Tense.

Eala gif ic nu lufode, (utinam) nunc amavissem, oh, that I had now loved, etc.

Future Tense.

Eala gif ic lufiye gyt, (utinam) demum amem, oh, that I may yet love.

—

ELLIPTICAL FORM OF THE VERE.—(SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.)

English Grammar.

This form of the Verb is, in all Tenses, similar to that of the

Optatives,—only the prefixes *Eala gif* are changed into *Thonne*, as *Thonne ic nu lufiye*, *cum nune amem*, since or when I now love.

—

POTENTIAL MOOD.

The Potential Mood—(pure) expresses the possibility of a thing without an auxiliary Verb, as *Thaet ic eume*, that I may come:—(circumseribed) by the use of *mayan*, *willan*, *secalan*, *mæy* or *mot*, etc. Thus,

Present Tense.

Ic mæy, or *mot lufian*, *amer*, I may, or am allowed to love. Grammatically speaking, there is not in Anglo-Saxon or in English, either a Subjunctive or a Potential Mood.

English Grammar.

—

VERBS PASSIVE.

The Passive Verb is formed by the Auxiliary *beon*, and the Participle of the Past Tense.

Analysis of the Style of Chaucer, page 64.

—

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ic eom lufod, *amor*, I am loved, etc.

Past Tense.

Ic was lufod, *amabar*, I was loved, etc.

Future Tense.

Ic beo, or *secal beon lufod*, *amabor*, I shall be loved, etc.

—

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Si thu lufod, *amator*, be thou loved, etc.

—

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Eala gif ic eom lufod, (*utinam*) *amer*, Oh, that I were loved.

—

ELLIPTICAL FORM OF THE VERE—(SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.)

English Grammar.

Present Tense.

Thionne ic nu eom lufod. cum amer, since or when I (be) am loved.

—

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ice may beon lufod, amer, I may be loved, etc.

—

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Beon lufod, amari, being loved, or to be loved.

Future Tense.

Beon lufod gyt, amandus, to be yet loved, or about to be loved.

—

PARTICIPLE.

Past Tense.

Future Tense.

Lufod, yelufod, amatus, loved. To lufiyenne, amandus, to be loved.

Loved is sometimes improperly termed Passive.

English Grammar.

—

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

An Impersonal verb is expressed in three ways, 1st, by man, as man brohte, there was brought; 2dly, by hit, as hit thunrode, it thundered; and 3dly, by the third person of the Verb used in an absolute sense, as me thineth, me thinketh, or it seems to me.

—

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Anan, to give; an, I give; unno, I give, or thou givest; unnon, we, you, they give: uthe, uthethe, I or he gave.

Sax. Der., page 10.

Baeon, to bake; boc, I baked.

Sax. Der., page 22.

Beodan, to bid; bead, bude, bed, bade.

Sax. Der., page 37.

Biddan, to pray; bidst; bit, bad, bæd.

Sax. Der., page 37.

Bigeon, bugan; to bend, beah, bigde, begd.

Sax. Der., page 34.

Faran, to go; ferde, for; ferdon, foron; faren.

Sax. Der. page 17—31.

Gifan, to give; geaf, gaf, gaf; gifen.

Sax. Der., page 5—9—11.

Niman, to take ; nimuth, nom, nam ; numen.

Sax. Der., page 7—43.

Pæcan, to deceive ; pæhte, he deceived.

Sax. Der., page 41.

Plightan, to pledge oneself ; plighite, plat.

Sax. Der., page 28.

Stigan, to climb ; stag, stah, stih.

Sax. Der., page 34.

Swigan, to be silent ; swigode ; su π -ode ; suwon.

Sax. Der., page 37.

Teon, to draw or accuse ; teo, tyth : teh, tuge ; teoh.

Sax. Der., page 43.

Thean, on, to draw, or profit by ; theah, thag, thah.

Sax. Der., page 21.

Wacian, to wake ; wacode ; weahht, wakened.

Sax. Der., page 41.

Wirean, worcan, to work ; worhte, he worked ; worked.

Sax. Der., page 45.

Witan, to know ; wat ; wast ; witen, witod, known.

Sax. Der., page 18.

Wreon, to cover ; wroh, wreah, he covered.

Sax. Der., page 35.

Don, to do or make ; do, I do ; dest, dyst, thou dost ; deth, dyth, he doth ; doth, we, ye, they do ; did, died, dyde, he did or hath done ; dyden, we, ye, they did ; do, don, he, they may do.

Sax. Der. page 12—40.

Gan, gangan, to go ; ga, ganye, I go ; gæth, he goes, gath, we, ye, they go ; eode, ycode, I or he went ; eodan, we, ye, they went ; ga, go thou ; ga, gath, go ye.

Sax. Der. page 16.

ADVERBS.

An Adverb denotes some modification of an expressed attribute.

English Grammar.

OF TIME.

Hwilon, whilom, heretofore ; ær, before ; hrathe, sona, quickly, shortly ; tha, while ; thenon, whilst, till, etc.

Sax. Der., page 12—40.

OF PLACE.

Hwar, where ; hwider, whither ; ufan, above, etc.

Sax. Der. page 55.

CONJUNCTIONS.

And, and ; the les, lest ; theah, though.

Sax. Der. page 8—9.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions show the relation that one thing bears to another.

English Grammar.

Governing an accusative case, and used in the construction as well as the composition of the language.

With ; butan, without ; uppan, up, upon ; etc.

Sax. Der. page 11—12.

A DATIVE OR ABLATIVE CASE.

Be, bi, big, by ; buſan, above ; on, in ; til, to, till, to.

Sax. Der. page 11—12—13.

INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.

Un, in, not, as uncuſth, unknown.

Sax. Der. page 53.

Fore, before, as FORE-cuman, to come before.

Sax. Der., page 53.

Ed, re, as ED-niſian, to RENEW, etc.

English Grammar.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are employed only when, from some circumstances, the shortness of time will not permit men to use speech.

Wa, alas ; wel, well ; eala gif, O that, etc.

Sax. Der., page 58.

SYNTAX.

I. The cause is put either in the Genitive, the Accusative, or the Ablative case, as Godes tudres yesælig, “happy because of a good offspring ;” Mærlum yefræge, “celebrated because of his Majesty.”

II. The Ablative is often used absolutely, as Him forlætenum, they being left.

III. A Noun of multitude is often joined to a Verb or Adjective plural, as Thæt folc was yeanbidiyende and wundrodon, the people were waiting and wondered.

IV. A Neuter Adjective, used absolutely, requires a Genitive case, as Eal ſince, some (something of) treasure.

V. Adjectives signifying plenty, want, likeness, dignity, and the noun Wana, govern a Genitive and sometimes an Ablative, as Full halgum Gaſte, full of the Holy Ghost.

VI. Comparatives are followed by the, thonne, than, or by a

Genitive, as *Hys mara*, greater than that; or by an Ablative, as *Mare callum onsagdnyssum*, more than many sacrifices.

VII. Superlatives require a Genitive, as *Ealra wyrta mæst*, the greatest of all herbs.

VIII. The Verb Substantive requires a Genitive case, as *Tha thing the synd Godes*, the things which are God's. Verbs of desiring, remembering, enjoying, fearing, expecting, ceasing, generally admit a Genitive case; *onfengan*, *ondredan* admit an Accusative. Verbs of accusing and depriving require a Genitive of the thing, as *Bereftan doltra*, *bearna*, to bereave of daughters; sometimes a Dative or Ablative, as *Tha he us æt urnum asson bereafie*, that he may deprive us of our asses.

IX. The Infinitive has an Accusative before it, as *ye yeseoth me habban*, you see me to (or that I) have.

X. Verbs of asking and teaching require two Accusatives—one of the person, and another of the thing, as *Hine axodon tha bigspel*, they asked him that parable.

XI. The Reciprocal Verb is often used, as *Ondred the thinne God*, fear thee thy God.

XII. Some Impersonal Verbs require an Accusative of the person, and a Dative of the thing, as *Thone welegan lyst anwealdes*, it desires a rich man of power,—a rich man desires power; some take a Dative of the person, and a Genitive of the thing, as *Him was ne sceamode*, to them of this there was no shame,—they were not ashamed of this. *Yebyrath* has a double Dative, as *Him ne yebyrath to tham sceapum*, to him there was no care to the sheep,—he cared not for the sheep.

English Grammar.

THE LORD'S PRAYER, WITH A LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Fæder ure thu the eart on heofenum; si thin nama ychałg-
 Father our, thou that art in heaven, be thy name hallow-
 od. To be cume thin rice, yewurthe thin willa on
 ed. Moreover let come thy dominion, be done thy will on
 eorthan, swa swa on heofenum, urne ye dæghwamlican hlaf syle
 earth, so as in heaven, our daily loaf sell
 us to dæg, and forgyf us ure gyltas, swa swa we forgyfath
 (give) us to dæg, and forgive us our debts, so as we forgive
 urnum gyltendum, and ne yelædde thu us on costnumye,
 our debtors, and (do) not lead thou us into temptation.
 æc alys us of yfle.
 but free us of evil.

PART OF THE FIRST CHAPTER OF THE GOSPEL BY
ST. JOHN.

1, On fruman was word, and that word wæs mid Gode, and God wæs that word.

2, That wæs on fruman mid God.

3, Ealle thing wæron geworhte thurh hyne, and nan thing wæs geworht butan hym.

4, That wæs lif the on him yeworht wæs, and the lif wæs manna leoht.

5, And the leoht lyht on thys-trum, and thystro the ne yena-mon.

6, Mann wæs fram God a-send, thæs nama wæs Johan-nes.

7, Thes com to yewitnesse, that he yewitnesse cyththe be that leohte, that ealle men thurh hyne yelyfdon.

8, Næs he leoht, ac that he yewitnesse forth bære be tham leohte.

9, Soth leoht wæs the onlyht ælene eumendne man on thisne middan eard.

10, He wæs on middan earde, and middan eard wæs yeworht thurh hyne, and middan eard hyne ne yeeneow.

11, To his ayenum he com, and hig hyne ne underfengon.

12, Sothlice swa hwylce swa hyne underfengon, he sealde him anweald that hi wæron Godes bearn tham the yelyfith on hys naman.

13, Tha ne synt accennede of

1, In the beginning was the word, and that word was with God, and God was that word.

2, That was in the beginning with God,

3, All things were made by it, and nothing was made without it.

4, That was life which in it made was, and the life was men's light.

5, And the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness it (do) not comprehend.

6, Man was from God sent, whose name was John.

7, He came for witness that he testimony might tell concerning the light, that all men through him might believe.

8, He was not that light, but that testimony forth (might) bear concerning the light.

9, (The) true light (it) was which enlighteneth every coming man to this middle earth.

10, He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world him not knew.

11, To his own he came, and they him not received.

12, Truly, as many as him received, he gave to them power that they were God's children to them that believed in his name.

13, Which not are born of

blodum, ne of flæsees willan, ne of weres willan, æc hig syint of God æcennede.

14, And the word was flæce, yeworden and eardode on us, and we yesawon hys wuldor swylce æcennedes wuldor, of fæder, the wæs ful mid gyfe and sothfæstnesse.

15, Joannes cyth yewitnesse be hym, and clypath, thus ewe-thende, thes was the ic sæde, Se the to eummene is æfter me, was yeworden beforan me, for-tham he wæs ær thonne ic.

16, And of hys yefyllednesse we ealle onfengon gyfe for gyfe.

17, Fortham the æc wæs yeseald thurh Moysen, and gyfu and sothfæstnes is yeworden thurh Hælend Crist.

18, Ne yeseah næfre nan man God butan se æcenneda sunu hyt cythde se is on his fæder bearme.

19, And that is Johannes yewitnes.

20, Tha the Judeas sendon hyra sacerdas, and hyra Diaconas from Jerusalem to him tha hi axodon hyne, and thus cwædon. Hwæt eart thu.

21, And he cythde and ne withsoc and thus cwæth. Ne eom ic na Crist.

22, And hig axodon hyne, and thus cwædon, eart thu Helias, and he cwæth, ne eom ic hyt; tha cwædon hi eart thu witega, and he answyrdde and cwæth nie.

blood, nor of flesh's will, nor of man's will, but they are of God born.

14, And the word was flesh, made and dwelt among us, and we saw its glory such as of the only begotten's glory, of the father, which was full of grace and truth.

15, John speaketh testimony of him, and crieth, thus saying, this was he I mentioned, He that to come is after me, was honored before me, because he was sooner than I.

16, And of his fullness we all receive grace for grace.

17, For the law was given by Moses, and grace and truth is wrought through the Saviour Christ.

18, Neither saw never no man God except his only begotten Son, he hath told (it) who is in his Father's bosom.

19, And this John's witness-ing.

20, When the Jews sent their Priests and their Deacons from Jerusalem to him, then they asked him and thus spoke. What art thou?

21, And he told (them), and not denied, and thus spoke. Neither am I ... Christ.

22, And they asked him, and thus spoke, art thou Elias? and he said, nor am I he; then said they, art thou a prophet? and he answered and said, no.

It is recommended to the Student to parse all the Anglo-Saxon

words thus: (See Lord's Prayer.) Fæder, a noun, substantive of the first Declension—in the singular number a monoptote, but in the plural declined (See Smith's page.) N. Fæderas, G. fædera, D. fæderum, Ac. fæderas, v. Eala ye fæderas, Ab. fæderum—ure, is an adjective of one termination—ure, M. N.—ure, F.—masculine gender, singular number; and vocative case to agree with its substantive fæder—(See ure, page 11.) See verse 12,—hyne underfengon—hyne is the primitive pronoun of the third person, masculine gender, and accusative case; after the verb underfengon—See Syntax—Rule VIII.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

23, Hig cwædon to him, hwæt eart thu that we andwyrde bringon tham the us to the sendon, hwæt seyst thu be the sylfum.

24, He cwæth, ic eom clywiendes stefn on westene; Yerihthath Dritnes weg swa se witega Isaias cwæth.

25, And tha the thær asende wæron, tha wæron of sundorhalgan.

26, And hig axodon hyne and cwædon to hym, hwi fullast thu, gyf thu ne eart Crist ne Helias, ne witega.

27, Johannes him andwsarode, ic fullige on wætere, to middes eow stod the ye ne cunnon.

28, He is the after me toweard is; se was yeworden beforan me, ne eom ic wyrthe that ic unbinde his seeo thwang.

29, Thas thing wæron yewordene on Bethania beycondan Jordancn thær Joannes fullode.

ASSERTION.

The striking analogies between the Celtic dialects, and the languages which are most generally allowed to be of cognate origin with the Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, afford ample proofs of the common origin of all these languages, and of the Eastern origin of the Celtic Nations.

PROOFS.

I. The verb substantive in Sanskrit is analogous to that in the other languages generally allowed to be allied to it, and the Celtic inflections partake in the same general analogies.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. IN SANSKRIT.

	First Person.	Second Person.	Third Person.
SING.	asmi (I am)	asi	asti
PLUR.	smah	st' ha	santi

—

2. IN GREEK—ACCORDING TO THE OLD FORMS.

SING.	emmi	essi	esti
PLUR.	eimes	este	enti

—

3. IN LATIN.

SING.	esum	es	est
PLUR.	sumus	estis	sunt

—

4. IN MÆSO-GOTHIC.

SING.	im	is	ist
PLUR.	isum	isith	isand

Anglo-Saxon Grammar, page 14.

—

SECOND PETERITE OR AORIST.

1. IN SANSKRIT.

SING.	abhuvaṃ (I have been)	abhuḥ	abhut
PLUR.	abhumā	abhuta	abhuvan.

—

2. IN GREEK.

SING.	ephun	ephus	ephū
PLUR.	ephumen	ephute	ephusan.

—

3. IN LATIN.

SING.	fui	fuisti	fuit
PLUR.	fuimus	fuistis	fuerunt.

—

4. IN CELTIC.

SING.	bum	buost	bu
PLUR.	buom	buoeh	buont and [buant.

—

5. IN ANGLO-SAXON.

SING.	beo	bys	byth
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Anglo-Saxon Grammar, page 14—and Derivatives page 12.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

1. IN LATIN (ORIGINALLY.)

SING.	fuesam	fuesas	fuesat
PLUR.	fuesamus	fuesatis	fuesant

—

2. IN WELSH.

SING.	bhuaswn	bhuasit	bhuasai
PLUR.	bluesym	bluesych	bluesynt.

—

NEGATIVE FORM OF THE PRESENT TENSE.

1. IN THE ERSE, OR IRISH CELTIC.

SING.	ni fhuilhim	ni fhuilhir	ni fhuilh
PLUR.	ni fhuilmid	ni fhuilthidh	ni fhuilidh

—

2. IN THE GAELIC OF SCOTLAND.

SING.	ni bheil ni	ni bheil thu	ni bheil e
PLUR.	ni bheil sinn	ni bheil sibh	ni bheil iad

—

II. The inflection of persons in the passive tenses of Greek, Latin, and Celtic verbs, is defective.

PERFECT TENSE.

IN GREEK.

Pephilcomenos, o, es, e, &c.

—

IN LATIN.

Amatus, sum, es, est, &c.

—

IN WELSH.

Carwyd, vi, ti, &c.

Anglo-Saxon Grammar, page 20.

—

III. R, is the termination most characteristic of passive tenses in Latin and Celtic.

Anglo-Saxon Grammar, page 22.

POTENTIAL MOOD, FUTURE TENSE.

In Latin, Amer.

In Welsh, Cerir.

IV. The Sanskrit has in its verbs three voices, nearly corresponding with the Greek.

IN SANSKRIT, <i>Middle and Passive</i>			
SING.	Bhavami	si	ti.
<i>Corresponding with IN GREEK</i>			
SING.	Didomi	si	ti.

V. Proper future tenses, formed by inflection, are entirely wanting in the Teutonic languages. In Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit they are yet extant; and in all these analogies may be traced in their formation.

Anglo Saxon Grammar, page 20.

In Latin	insert er, before the pronominal suffix, -o, rexi, rex-er-o.
In Greek	es, olo, ol-es-o.
In Sanskrit	syā or ishya yachami, Yach- [i-sya or shya-mi.

Hence it has been inferred, that many modifications (such as amav-eram for fueram) of attributive verbs are derived from a composition of a verbal root with the tenses of the verb substantive.—See *Grammatica Critica Linguae Sanskriticae*, by Professor Bopp.

The second future in Greek, and the most simple form of the future tense in Latin are slight inflections of the present.

In Greek—lego, lego. In Latin—lego, am.

To suppose that this second future is merely a first future in a different form, would be contrary to the analogy of the cognate languages.

This future recalls those languages in which the present tense is used for a future. Thus the British future credav.

Anglo Saxon Grammar, page 18.

VI. The Potential, Optative, and Conjunctive moods, middle and passive voices in the cognate languages, appear to be simple inflections, and not as some have suspected, compound words.—

Anglo Saxon Grammar, page 21.

VII. The preterperfect seems to have been formed originally on the same principle in the Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, and Teutonic languages.

In Gothic, either by repeating the beginning of the root before itself, or by modifying the vowel whether initial or medial of the root, or by the insertion of a syllable of which d is the consonant.

Sax. Decr, page 25, and Anglo Saxon Grammar, page 19.

begins—atistatx manujah on the same principle of euphony the Welsh preposition yn, not only changes the initial of the following noun, but is likewise itself changed.

Thus fer,

yn ty,	-	-	-	-	yn nhy,
yn ywr,	-	-	-	-	yng ngwr.

The dialects of the Celtic nations are connected therefore with the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and Teutonic languages, by a considerable number of roots, or primitive words, and also by analogy in grammatical forms. Hence all these languages are Cognate, and hence the Eastern origin of the Celtic nations is inferred.

In some of the languages of western Europe, guttural, or hard palatine consonants abound, and take the place of the sibilants, soft palatines, and dentals, and even of the labial consonants, which are found in the more eastern languages.

dashan, Sansk, sh	{ becomes }	k	deka,	Greek.
		c	decem	Lat.
		ch	deich	Erse.
		g	dec,	Welsh.
		h	tehan,	Teut.
		h	tainun,	Goth.

See “Easterr origin of the Celtic Nations” by the learned Dr. Prichard.—Sax. Der., page 5—42—and Analysis of the Style of Douglas, page 71—72—73.

ERRATA.

Page 12, For Cognate Languages, and—read Cognate Languages, page 23, and.

Page 15, For Auxiliary been—write Auxiliary been.

Page 18, For that testimony—read that he testimon”.

SAXON DERIVATIVES ;

WITH

AN ANALYSIS

OF

THE STYLE

OF

Douglas, Chaucer, & Spenser.



‘In English, and in all Languages, there are only two sorts of words which are necessary for the communication of our thoughts.

1. NOUN, and
2. VERB.’

‘All the others (which are not necessary to speech, but merely substitutes) are abbreviations.’

‘It must be observed that the apparently different application constitutes the only difference between the Parts of Speech.’

‘Conjunctions have signification per se.’

If is the Imperative of the Saxon Verb *gifan*, to give or grant. Chaucer commonly uses if, but sometimes yewe, yef and yf for gif. G. Douglas almost always uses gif, only once or twice he has used if; once he uses gewē, and once gifis, and sometimes in case and in cais, for if.

“*Gif* Iuf be verten, than is it leful thing ;”

“*Gif* it be vice, it is gour undoing.”

DOUGLAS.

Gif Iuf—that is, Grant that love, &c.

Gour—Your.—G is in many instances changed into y.

‘She was so charytable and so pitous,

She wolde wepe yf that she sawe a mous

Caught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde.’

PROL. TO CANTERBURY TALES.

‘ So here the letters selid of this thing,
That I mote beare in all the haste I may
Yewe ye woll ought unto your sonne the Kyng,
I am your servaunt bothe nyght and day.’

CHAUCER.

In Chaucer, and in other old writers, the verb TO GIVE suffers the same variations in the manner of writing and pronouncing it, whether used conjunctively or otherwise, as does also the noun derived from it.

‘ Forgiff me, Virgill, gif I thee offend.’

DOUGLAS.

‘ Yeoven under our signet.’

LODGE'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

Gin, the participle given, gi'en, gi'n, was often used for if or an.

‘ O Gin her face was wan !’

‘ If my daughter there should have done so, I wou'd not have gi'n her a groat.’

WICHERLY.

AN is the imperative of the Verb *anan*, to give, or grant. It often supplies the place of if.

‘ An't please you,’ that is, an it, or if it please.

As, meaning the same as it, that or which, is compounded of al and es or as. It was formerly written als.

Sche _____
Glidis away under the fomy sees,
Als swift as gange a fedderit arrow fleis.

DOUGLAS.

AL, which in comparisons used to be very properly employed before the first es or as, but not before the second, we now suppress.

As swift as. Not
AL as swift as, &c.

So is sa, or so, a Gothic article of the same import.

THAT is the past Participle *thæt* or *theat* of the Saxon Verb *thean*, to assume. It is evidently, in all cases, an adjective.

‘ I wish you to believe that I would not wilfully hurt a fly.’

RESOLUTION.

‘ I would not wilfully hurt a fly ; I wish you to believe *that* (assertion).’

UNLESS is the imperative, onles, of ONLESAN, dimittere, to dismiss.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this conjunction was sometimes written oneles and onelesse. Thus, in the trial of Sir John Old Castle, An. 1413. ‘ It was not possible for them to make whole Christes cote without seme—onelesse certain great men were brought out of the way,’ that is—dismiss certain great men, &c.

It is said that William Tyndall, our immortal translator of the Bible, was one of the first who wrote this word with a u.

“The scripture was given, that we may applye the medicine of the scripture, every man to his own sores, unlesse then we entend to be idle disputers and branlers about vaine wordes, &c.

Prol.—————‘What’s the matter,
That you unlace your reputation thus,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a night brawler?’

Unlace, in this passage, means—“you unless, or unless your reputation”—that is, dismiss or lose your reputation.

It does not appear that unless was employed conjunctively by the Anglo-Saxon writers, as we use unless, except in discourse; but instead of it, they frequently employed nymthe, or nemthe, the imperative nym or nem, of nyman or neman, to which is subjoined the, namely, that Nymthe—take away that, may very well supply the place of—unless (the expressed or understood)—Dismiss that.

LES the imperative of LESAN, which has the same meaning as ONLESAN, is used sometimes by old writers instead of unless.

————— Gif he
Commytis any treassoun, suld he not de,
LES than his prince of grete humanite
Perdoun his falt for his long trew service.’

G. DOUGLAS.

This same imperative LES, placed at the end of nouns, has given to our language such adjectives as hopeless, (dismiss hope,) restless; the privative termination less, as breathless; and the comparative less. The superlative Least, is the pastparticiple of LESAN. Least is contracted for lesed.

In every instance of the use of Less or Least to be found in the language, the signification of Dismissing, Separating, or Taking-away, is conveyed.

The reader will see at once the force of this adjective as used by our ancestors, when, instead of nineteen and eighteen, they said, An laes twentig—Twa laes twentig; that is, Twenty, Dismiss (or take away) one. We also say,—He demanded twenty; I gave him two Less, that is, Dismiss two.

‘Thrice have I sent him (says Glendower) weather-beaten home, and bootless back.’ ‘Home without boots (replies Hotspur) and in foul weather too.’

We sometimes supply the place of UNLESS in English, either by but, or without, or be it not, or but if, &c.

“That never was there garden of such pryse,
But yf it were the very paradyse.”

FRANKELEYNS TALE.

OR is a contraction for OTHER, alius or alter, and denotes diversity, either of name or of subject.

YET is the imperative, get, of GETAN, obtinere, to obtain, and STILL of STELLAN, ponere, to place, to suppose. Yet and still were often used mutually for each other, without any alteration in the meaning of the sentences.

‘For albeit tarieng be noyful, ALGATE it is not to be reproved in yeuyng of jugement, ne in vengeaunce takeyng.’

To GET is sometimes spelt by Chaucer GEATE.

STILL.

Though this verb is no longer current in English, except as a conjunction, yet it keeps its ground in the collateral languages.

In German and Dutch it is..... STELLEN
In the Swedish..... STOLA
And in the Danish..... STELLEN.

THAN is supposed to be a compound of the definitive THA, and the additive termination en, thus THA en, thanne, then, and now spelled THAN.

ELSE is the imperative, ales, of the verb ALESAN, dimittere, to dismiss. It was formerly written alles, alys, alyse, elles, ellus, ellis, elles, els.

‘Withouten noyse or clattering of belles,
Te Deum was our songe and nothing ELLES.’

‘Him behoveth serue himselfe that is no swayn,
Or ELS he is a fole, as clerkes sayn.’

CHAUCER.

ELSE.

S. Johnson says—‘Else, Pronoun, other, one besides. It is applied both to persons and things.’

He says again—‘Else, Adverb—1. otherwise; 2. besides, except that mentioned.’

Else may be resolved into hoc dimisso, this being dismissed, dismiss this. Thus, ‘you have shewn impotence and malice enough;’ ‘What else have you shewn?’—Dismiss them, what have you shown.

THOUGH is the imperative, thaf, of the verb THAFIGAN, or THAFIAN, to allow, permit, grant, yield, assent. By a transition, THAF became thagh, though, thouth, and thoch.

F was dropped from the pronunciation about the time of Henry II.

Instead of though and although, our ancient writers often used all be, all be it, all had, all should, all were, all give, how be it, set, suppose, &c.

‘I feel exceedingly for Mr. M., SUPPOSE I have not the honour of being personally acquainted with him.’

‘For I wol speke, and tel it the,
AL SHULDE I dyc.’

CHAUCER

Though is vulgarly used, not only at the beginning, and between, but at the end of sentences.

‘And may again, but his clothes shall never be the best thing about him, though.’

IF & THOUGH

may very frequently supply each other's place, as—‘Though an host of men rise up against me, yet shall not my heart be afraid;’ or ‘If an host of men, &c. &c.’

WITHOUT, WYTHUTAN, the imperative of the verb WYRTHAN-UTAN, to be out. Any part of this verb was frequently employed instead of the verb to be, in every part of the conjugation.

‘He WORTH upon his stede gray,’—that is, He was—

CHAUCER.

‘But I a draught have of that welles,

In which my dethe is and my lyfe;

My joye is tourned in to strife,

That sobre shall I never WORTHE.’—that is, Never be.

GOWER.

BUT is the imperative, BE-UTAN, BEON-UTAN, to be out. But corruptly used for bot is from BOTAN, to superadd, to supply, to atone for. TO BOOT is the infinitive of this verb.

‘I’ll give you five pounds to boot.’

Not, or ne, or nat, used to be inserted before bentan.

‘Myn entent is not but to play.’

DOUGLAS.

We should now say ‘my intent is but to play.’ Douglas generally distinguishes but from bot, thus:—

‘Bot thy werke shall endure in lande and glorie,

But spot or falt condigne eterne memorie.

Bot sen that virgil standis but compare.’

G. DOUGLAS.

BUT *for* BOT.

BUT does not answer to SED in Latin, or MAIS in French, except only where it is used for bot. ‘But, but that another divine inspiration moved the beholders to believe that she did therein a noble act, this act of her's might have been calumniated, &c.’

DONNE.

In this passage, but is used in both its meanings.

The Dutch still retain Boeten in their language with the same meaning as Botan, to boot.

BUT (as distinguished from Bot) and WITHOUT, have both exactly the same meaning—Be-out. They were both originally used indifferently either as Conjunctions or Prepositions.

Hence it is evident that the apparently different application constitutes the only difference between Conjunctions and Prepositions.

AND, the imperative *AN*-ad, from *ANAN*-ad, *dare congeriem*, to add.

TWO AND (add) two are four.

LEST is the past participle, *lesed*, of *LESAN*, *dimittere*. The imperative *LES* was sometimes used for *lest*, as well as for *unless*.

‘I knew it was past four hours of day,
And thoct I wald na langare ly in May;
LES Phoebus suld me losingere ataynt.’

C. DOUGLAS.

From the same verb we derive to lessen, to lease, to release, to lose, and the noun loss.

The verb to lose was formerly written *lese*, *lois*, *leis*, &c.

‘Him needed none helpe, if he ne had no money, that he might *LESE*.’

LEST.

Lest for *Lesed*, (as *blest* for *blessed*, &c.,) with the article *THAT* expressed or understood, meant, which being dismissed, dismiss this. ‘You make use of such indirect arts as these to blast my reputation, *lest* peradventure, they might with some indifference hear reason from me.’

CHILLINGWORTH.

Here *Lest* is used with propriety—

‘You make use of these arts’:—Why? The reason follows,—‘*Lesed* that’—namely, that being dismissed,—‘men might hear reason from me.’ Therefore,—you use these arts!

But it is improperly used in the following instance, for *lest* has no meaning in it, there being nothing dismissed, in consequence of which something else would follow.

Thus King Henry, ‘If we suffer the fyrste suggestion unto synne to tarry any while in our hartes, it is great peryl *lest* that consent and dede wyll folowe shortly after.’

Lest, *else*, and *unless*, have all three one meaning, and are parts of the same verb *Lesan*, that is, of *on-lesan*, *a-LESAN*, *LESAN*.

SINCE, the past participle of *seon*, to see, was formerly written *sithen*, *syne*, *seand*, *seeing*, *sith*, *seen* that, *sens*, &c. *Sithence* and *sith* were in good use, down even to the time of the Stuarts.

SINCE for *seand*, *seeing* that; and for *siththe*, *seen* that, is used as a conjunction; but for *siththan*, *thence* forward, and for *syne*, *sene*, it is used as a preposition.

AS A PREPOSITION.

‘Did George the Third reign before or *since* that example?’

AS A CONJUNCTION.

‘If I should labour for any other satisfaction, but that of my

own mind, it should be an effect of phrenzy in me, not of hope ; *since* it is not truth, but opinion that can travel the world without a passport.'

EITHER is from the Saxon *æghther*, uterque, one of the two; and EACH from *ele*, *elkeen*, each, both taken individually, every one. Thus—

'The General ordered his troops to march on *either* side.'

'The General ordered his troops to march on *each* side.'

Many of the conjunctions may be used almost indifferently (or with a very little turn of expression) for each other.

And soft he sighed, *lest* men might him hear.'

And soft he sigh'd, *that* men might not him hear.

And soft he sigh'd, *else* men might him hear.

Unless he sighed soft, men might him hear.

Without he sighed soft, men might him hear.

If that he sighed not soft, men might him hear.

And *an* he sighed not soft, men might hear.

Be if he sighed not soft, men might him hear.

PREPOSITIONS.

• Prepositions have signification per se.'

WITH is the imperative of the verb *withan* to join. The other parts of the verb have ceased to be employed in the language. We still retain in English the substantives with or withe, withers, and wither-bands

"The only furniture belonging to the houses, appears to be an oblong vessel made of bark, by tying up the ends with a *withe*."

CAPTAIN COOKS' DESCRIPTION OF BOTANY.

'A house WITH, that is, join a party wall.'

BY and WITH are always synonymous when WITH is the imperative of *wyrthan*, for BY is the imperative of *beon* to be.

THROUGH is from the Gothic noun *THURO*, a door, gate, or passage. It was formerly thorough, thorough, thorow, through, or thro', thurugh.

"Than eometh ydelnesse, that is the yate of all harmes. The ydlenesse is the *thorruke* of all wycked and vylanne thoughtes."

CHAUCER.

The Anglo-Saxon employs indifferently for Door either *Dure* or *Thure*. Distel and Dorn in German are Thistle and Thorn in English.

FROM is simply the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Noun *FRUM*, from, beginning, origin, source, fountain, author. It is referable to time as well as to motion, because it relates to every thing to which BEGINNING relates.

"From morn to (or till) night, th' eternal larum rang."

'The larum rang beginning morning.'

FROM.

‘Figs came *from* Turkey,’

That is,

‘Turkey the place of beginning to come.’

The preposition *to*, opposed to *from*, is from the Gothic Substantive *tau*, act, result, effect, consummation.

This substantive is the past participle of the verb, *tuan*, or *tuon*—in Saxon *teogan*, in the Teutonic *tuan*, *agere*, to do.

Chaucer sometimes drops the infinitive termination *an* or *en*, and uses *to*, thus—

“My liege, lady : generally quod he,
Women desyren *to* HAVE soveraynte
As well over her husbondes as her love.”

Sometimes he uses the infinitive termination, thus—

“In al the court was there wife ne mayde,
Ne widow, that contraried that he saide,
But said, he was worthy *HAN* his lyfe.”

Do, or *to*, means act. To love, that is, act love. Do love, that is, act love. *T* is changed into *D*—*To* or *Do*.

Till is compounded of *to* and *while*, that is, time.

Some ancient authors use *while* alone as a preposition, that is, leave out *to*, and say—I will stay while evening.

“Sygeberte wyth hys two bretherne, gave backe whyle they came to the ryver of Ligoune.”

Some philologists are of opinion that *for* comes from the the Gothic substantive *fairina*, cause, and *of* (in the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon *af*) from a fragment of the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon *afara*, proles, offspring, consequence, follower, successor, &c. &c.

“This dronken myller hath ytolde us here
Howe that begyled was a carpentere,
Peradventure in skorne *for* I am one.”

CHAUCER.

Whilst the patronimical termination of our northern ancestors was *son*, the Slavonic patronymic was *of*. Thus, whom the English named with propriety Peterson, the Russians called Peterhof. *Of* was formerly used where we now employ *by*.

“These quenes were as two goddesses.”
But that arte couth thei not fynde,
Of which Uisses was deceived.

GOWER.

By (in the Anglo-Saxon written *be*, *be*, *big*) is the imperative byth of the Anglo-Saxon verb *beon*, to be. Our ancestors wrote it indifferently either *be* or *bi*.

“Danville *be* right ought to have the leading of the army, but, beycause thei *be* cosen germans to the Admirall, thei *be* mistrusted.”—1568.

With, the imperative of Wrythan, was used with propriety for By, the imperative of Beon. “Renwaleus was warred With the King of Britons.” It is often confounded with the imperative of withan, to join.

By was formerly used where we now use for, in, during, through. As—

“Sleynge the people without merey By all the wayes that they passyd.”

FABIAN.

Between, is a dual preposition. It is the Anglo Saxon Imperative Be, and Twegen or twain.

The verb ‘to twin,’ is still used in Scotland for ‘to part’ or ‘separate.’

Betwixt (by Chaucer written bytwyxt) is the imperative Be, and the Gothic Twos or two, and was written in the Anglo Saxon betweenhs, betweenx, betwux, betwyx, and betwyxt.

Beneath is from the same imperative Be, and the noun, NEATH, nadir; nether and nethermost, are corrupted from neothemest, nithaemast.

‘Which doctrine also the lordes bothespirituall and temporall, with the NETHER house of our parliament, have both sene, and lyke very wel.’

Under or On Neder is from the same word.

‘To both the under worlds.’

HUDBRAS.

Beyond is from Be, and the past participle Geond, of the verb gan gongan, to go, or to pass.

Ward. In the Anglo Saxon ward is the imperative of the verb Wardian, to look at, or to direct the view. It is the same word as the French Garder.

‘Take Reward of (pay regard to, or look again at) thyne owne valewe, that thou ne be to foule to thy selfe.’

We know that the same agent is called either a looker, a warden, a warder, an overseer, a keeper, a guard, or a guardian.

The word Ward was with propriety joined to the name of any person, place, or thing, to or from which our view or sight may be directed.

‘That eche of you to shorte with others way
In this viage, shal tel tales tway
To CanterburyWARDE I mean it so,
And HomewARDS he shall tel tales other two.’

CHAUCER.

Athwart is the past participle of Thweorian, (to wrest, to twist.) Hence we have swerve, veer, and thwart.

Among, formerly written emonge, amonge, amonges, amongst, amongst, among, is from the preterperfect Gemong or gemang,—or gamong,—ang, of menga, to mix to mingle.

The Saxons were fond of dropping the participial termination od, ad, or ed, or en, and prefixing especially to their past participles A, æ, Be, for, or ge.

Chaucer uses Amonges as a participle in the following sentence.
 ‘ If thou casteth thy seedes in the felde, thou shouldest have in mynde that the yerres bene Amonges, otherwhyle plentuous, and otherwhyle barren.’

BOECIUS.

Ymell is used by Chaucer for among.

‘ Herdest thou ever siike a song er now?
 Lo whilke a complin is YMELL hem alle.

Ymeddled, ymelled, and ymell by the omission of the participial termination mean mixed, mingled.

‘ He Medleth sorrowe with likyng.’

GOWER.

ENDLONG AND ALONGE

Are words often found in our ancient writers. Johnson does not account for the latter. The former answers to Andlang and the latter to Gelang. This means along, laid on, stretched out, that, on long.

‘ Endlang the styll fludis calme and bene.’

DOUGLASS.

‘ For ever whan I thinke amonge,
 Howe all is on myself Alonge,
 I saie, o foole of all fooles.’

GOWER.

The whole verb Dure, from the French participle Durang, was some time used commonly in our language.

“ And al his luste, and al his besy cure,
 Was for to lowe her while his lyfe mai Dure.”

CHAUCER.

Outtake, and Outtaken, the imperative, and the past participle were formerly in very common use.

“ But yron was there none ne stele,
 For all was golde, men myght see,
 Outtake the fethers and the tre.”

ROMAUNT OF THE ROSE.

Nigh, near, next, is the Anglo-Saxon Adjective Nih, neh, neah, neahg, vicinus, near. Next is the Anglo-Saxon Superlative Nehst.

“ Forsoth this proverbe it is no lye,
 Men say thus alway, the Nye slye
 Maketh the ferre love to be lothe.”

CHAUCER.

About is from ONBUTAN (ymbutan,) compounds of butan and the prepositions on or ym.

Butan means to go, and on means in.

Instead is from the Anglo-Saxon *on stede* in place.

Our oldest English writers commonly used the Gothic word Steds, or the Anglo-Saxon Stede.

“But ge, unhuppy man, fle frae this Stede.”

DOUGLAS.

This word is often compounded,—as, Homestead, bedstead, roadstead, steadfast, steady, stepmother, stepson. Step-mother in the place of, instead of, a mother, a father, a brother, &c.

“Divide yourself into two halves, just by the Girdlestead; send one half with your friend, and keep the other to yourself.”

B. JOHNSON.

After, the comparative of the noun Aeft, aft, aft, hind, back.

In the Anglo-Saxon they use indifferently behindan, bæftan, and onbaec.

Down is from of-dune, off or from hill, down hill, proclivis, of-dune, downward, down. Dun means a hill.

Upon, up, over, bove, above, come from ufon, ufan, ufa, top or head.

Ufon, altus, high.

Ufera, altior, higher, over, or upper.

Ufenæst, altissimus, upmost, uppermost, upperest, overest.

Be-ufan or bufan bove.

On-bufan above.

The use of these words in all the northern languages as adjectives, is very common.

“Her OVER lip wyped she so clene,
That in her cup was no ferthyng sene.”

PRIORRESS.

Ufon may easily be derived from heofen, the past participle of heofan, to heave, or lift up.

Our words Head and Heaven are evidently the past participle heofen, heafad, and heafd.

It is not improbable that the etymology of In is Inna, the interior of the body, a cave, a cell, a cavern, and of Out, Ute, outa, skin.

On has been derived from an, upon, and At, from act, at.

It has been observed that the names of all abstract relation (as it is called) are taken either from the adjectived common names of objects, or from the participles of common verbs.

ADVERBS.

‘Adverbs are abbreviations or contractions for two or more words, they are employed to denote the attributes only of attributes.’

The termination Ly of adverbs, is only the word Like corrupted. In the German, the Dutch, the Danish, and Swedish, it is written lich, lik, lig, liga. Goodlike is sometimes used for goodly, and gentlemanlike for gentlemanly.

In Scotland for a goodly figure, the common people say a goodlike figure.

Adrift, adrif'd, adrifed, drifted, or driffen, is the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb *adrifan*, to drive.

‘And quwhat aventure has the hiddir driffe?’

DOUGLAS.

Go, ago, ygo, gon, agon, gone, agone, are all used indiscriminately by our old English writers as the past participle of the verb to go.

‘The daie is go, the nightes chaunce,
Hath derked all the bright sonne.’

GOWER.

‘Twenty years agone.’

TILLOTSON.

Asunder is the past participle *asundrian*, of the verb *sundrian*, to separate, as particles of sand. *Sond* means sand.

‘These ylke two that beth in armes laste,
So loth to hem asonder gon it were.’

TROYLUS.

Astray is the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb *astrægan*, *spargere*, to stray, to scatter.

‘This priest was drunke, and goth astrayde.’

GOWER.

‘Me lyst not of the chaffe ne of the *stree*,
Make so long a tale, as of the corne.’

From straw, or strah, proceed to stray, to straw, to strew, to straggle, to stroll, straw-berry, (that is, straw'd-bery, stray-berry.)

Lever, lese, lewest, luf, lief, leif, liever, lievest, are the past participle of *lufian*, to love.

‘In the swete season that lese is.’

CHAUCER.

‘I had as *lief* not be—’

Leof the past participle of *lufian*, to love, means always beloved.

Halt is the past participle of the verb *healdan*, to halt or hold. Hold was formerly written halt.

‘Every man, that Halt him worth a leke,
Upon his bare knees ought all his lyfe
Thankin God, that him hath sent a wyfe.’

La, loke loketh, Lo, the imperative of look, were used indifferently by our old English writers.

‘Lokketh Athylla the great conquerour,
Dyed in his slepe, with shame and dishonour.’

CHAUCER.

Foot Hot means immediately, without giving time for the foot to cool.

‘And Custaunce han they taken anon Fotehot.’

CHAUCER.

Afoot, was formerly written On Fote; aside, on side; ablase, on blase: aboard, on boarde; abroad, on brode; adays, on daies; a night, on night; a fire, on fyre; alive, on live; anew, on new; arow, on raw; asleep, on slepe; aloft, on lyft. Lyft in Anglo-Saxon, is the air or the clouds.

Aghast, agast, was the past participle, agised, agis'd, agist, of AGISAN, to make to shudder, to terrify to the degree of trembling.

It is probable that, as whiles, amonges, &c., became whilst, amongst, &c., so agids might become agis'd agist, agast.

From the noun Agis, fear and trembling, we derive Ague, pronounced in some parts by the common people aghy, or aguy.

The distinguishing mark of ague is the trembling or shuddering.

Atwist, atwis'd, the past participle of the verb TWISAN, torquere, to twist, from twa, twie, twi, twy, two, two.

Awry, awryth'd, the past participle of the verb Wrythan, writhan, to writhe.

‘Howe so his mouthe be comely,
His worde sitte evermore Awrie.’

GOWER.

Aswoon, aswon'd, the past participle of the verb, Aswunan, deficere animo.

‘And with this worde she fel Aswounne anon,
And after whan her swounyng was gon,
She riseth up.’

DOCTOUR OF PHYSICKES TALE.

Enough, genoged, manifold, the past participle of the GENOGAN, to multiply.

Fain, faegened, faegen, glad, the past participle Faegened of FAEGENIAN, the verb loetari, to be glad.

‘For which they were as glad of his commyng,
As foule is Faine whan the sonne upryseth.’

CHAUCER.

Farewell is from the imperative of FARAN, to go, or to fare.—How fares it? or, How goes it?

Halt is the imperative of the verb Healdan, to hold, and held is from HEALDAN, and was formerly written halt.

‘He leyth downe his one care all plat
Unto the grounde, and Halt it fast.’

GOWER.

Needs, need-is, nedes, and nede is, the genitive of Need, of necessity, as in German *Nachts*, by night. Certain *Is*, was used in the same manner, equivalently to *Certes*. ‘The consequence is false, Nedes the antecedent mote been of the same condicion.’

To wit, the future infinitive of *WITAN*, to witanne, to be known. This infinitive in Anglo-Saxon, as well as in *Francie*, answers to gerunds, supines, and future participles.

‘False fame is not to drede, ne of wyse persons to accepte.’
TEST. OF LOVE.

For, fors, or forth, the past participle of *FARAN*, to go,

‘Againe the knight the old wife gan arise
And said; Sir Knight, here Forth lyeth no way.’
CHAUCER.

Outforth, inforth, withoutforth, withinforth, were formerly common in the language.

Love peace Withouteforth, love peace Withinforth, kepe peace with all men.

BOECIUS.

Fie, the imperative of the Gothie Anglo-Saxon verb *FIAN*, to hate.

Quickly, quick-like, from *ewic*, *ewien*, *ewicod*, *vivus*, living (as we still oppose the quick to the dead), *ewic* is the past participle of *ewiccan*, *vivificare*, to make alive. Quickly, in a life-like or lively manner.

Anon in one (understand instant, moment, minute,).

‘Than Dame Prudence, without delay or tarieing, sent anone her messenger.’

In the Anglo-Saxon *An* means one, and *On* means in. The latter word we have in English corrupted to a before A vowel, and to *An* before a consonant; and in writing and speaking connected it with the subsequent word. The adverbs which have sprung from this double corruption have no correspondent adverbs in other languages, because there has not been in any other language a similar corruption.

Thus from *on daeg*, *on niht*, *on lenge*, *on braede*, *on bace*, *on land*, *on life*, *on middan*, *on rihte*, *on twa*, *on weg*; we have *aday*, *anight*, *along*, *abroad*, *aback*, *aland*, *alive*, *amid*, *aright*, *atwo*, *away*; and from *on an*, *anon*.

Douglas writes, *on ane*.

‘Thus sayand, selho the bing ascendis on Ane.’

‘For David fell on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers.’

Much, more, most, are from the verb *MAWAN*, *METERE*, to mow. The past participle is *meowen*,—omit the participial terminations, and the participle is regularly compared.

MA	MARE	MAEST
MAE	MARE	MAEST
MOWE	MORE	MOST

‘Above the Mowe the foresaid bed was maid.’

Mowe is here used for a heap of wood.—Mokel, mykel, mochl, muchel, moche, were used by all our old English authors.

‘A little misgoiung in the gynning causeth Mykel errour in the end.’

Rath, rather, rathest, are simply the Anglo-Saxon Rather, or rathost, celer, velox, swift, early.

TOOKE considers ‘To have rather’ a barbarous expression. It is better to say ‘I will rather.’

‘Why ryse ye so Rathe?’ Ey benedicite.

‘What eyleth you?’

CHAUCER.

Bring the Rathe primrose that forsaken dies.

MILTON.

Stark is from the Anglo-Saxon stare, strong. This word never had an interval of disuse.

“So that, my son now art thou sour and Stark.”

BEALMONT AND FLETCHER.

‘Stark beer, boy;’ stout and strong beer.

Very, formerly written veray, in French vrai, is from the Latin Verus, true.

“And it is clere, and upon that thilke sentence of Plato is Very and soothe.”

Once, Twice, Thrice, formerly written anes, anis, anys, ones, onys, twies, twyis, twyise, thries, thryis, are the genitives of An, Twa, Thri.

“For Ones that he hath been blithe,
He shal ben after sorie Thries.”

GOWER.

“He sycht profoundlie owthir Twyis or Thryis.”

DOUGLAS.

Alone, only, were written allone, all, onely, onliche.

“The sorrow, daughter, which I make,
Is not all Only for my sake,
But for the bothe, and for you all.”

GOWER.

Aye, or yea, is the imperative of a verb of northern extraction, meaning have it, possess it, and Yes, is ay-es, have, possess, enjoy that, the French singular and plural imperative, aye, ayes.

“Her most joy was ywis,
“Whan that she yafe, and sayd: Haue this.” or
“When she gawe, and said yes.”

ROM. OF THE ROSE.

No is the imperative of a verb of northern extraction, to be averse, or unwilling.

In the Danish *Nodig*, and in the Dutch *noode*, *node*, and *no*, mean *averse*, *unwilling*.

Many terms are, in construction, considered as substantives, though they are generally Participles or Adjectives, used without any Substantive to which they can be joined. *Law* is the past tense and past participle, *LAG*, or *LAEG*, of the Gothic and Anglo Saxon verb *LAGISAN*, *leegan*, *ponere*, to lay down.

In our ancient books it was written *laugh*, *lagh*, *lage*, and *ley*. From the same verb come *log* and *load*.

Odd is from the Saxon *other*, (from *oththe*,) *singulus*, 'one separately,' or 'one by itself.' There are three pairs and an *odd* one. 'He in *soueraigne* dignity is *odde*.'

Loud is the past participle of the verb *HLOWAN*, to low. *BE-HLOWAN* is to bellow.

Loud was formerly written *low'd*.

"Who calls so *Low'd*?"

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Shred, } Each of them is the past participle of the verb
Sherd, } *SCYRAN*, to sheer, or to cut off; thus, *shered*, *shired*:
 } *shered*, *sher'd*.

Cud—To chew the end, that is, to chew the *chew'd*.

This change of pronounciation, and consequently of writing, from *ch* to *k*, and from *k* to *ch*, is very common in our language.

'In some coole shadow from the scorching heat,
The whiles his flock their Chawed Cuds do eate.'

SPENSER.

Dastard—the past participle of *DASTRIGAN*, *terrere*, to terrify. *Dastriged*, *Dastried*, *Dastried*, *Dastred*, *Dastr'd*.

Blind—*Blined*, *Blin'd*, is the past participle of the verb *BLINAN*, to stop.

He sent them worde he should not *blyn* tyll he had destroyed them.

FABIAN.

'That have *stopt* souls,'—that is,—blinded them.

Bread is the past participle of the verb to bray, (French *Broyer*,) to pound, to beat to pieces.

'The sedes (of sorrell) Braied and drunke with wine and water is very holsome agaynst the colyke'

Brand is the past participle *bren'd* of the verb *bren*, to burn.

'And blow the fire which them to ashes *Brent*.'

FAERIE QUEEN.

Head, written *hewed*, in the time of Edward the III., is the past participle *heav'd* of the verb *heafan*, to heave, raise, lift up.

'Persons and priests that Heweds of holy kyrke ben.'

VISION OF PLOUGHMAN.

Field, formerly spelt *feld*, *felde*, is the past participle *fell'd* of the verb *Faellan*, to fell.

‘ In woode, in Felde, or in citee,
Shall no man stele in no wise.’

GOWER.

In German there is the same correspondence between the equivalent verb and the supposed substantive Fellen—Feld.

Coward is the past participle of the verb to cower, cowre.

‘ They cow’r so o’er the coles, their eies be bler’d with smooke.’

GAMMER GURTON’S NEEDLE.

——, the proudest he

Who leads you now, then cower’d, like a dar’d lark.

Fiend is the present participle fiand of the verb FIAN, to hate.

Whinid—vinew’d, Fenowed, vinny, or finie, fan, fen, faint, is the past participle of the verb FINIGEAN, to corrupt, to decay, to wither, to fade, to pass away, to spoil in any manner.

‘ Speake then, thou whinid’st, leauen, speake.’

‘ He fell amid the fen.’

DOUGLAS.

Friend is the present participle of the verb *frian*, to love.

‘ For he no more than the fende
Unto none other man is frende,
But all toward himself alone.’

GOWER.

It—hit, het, haet, is the past participle of the verb HAETAN, nominare, to name.

It means, the said, and is either masculine, feminine, or neuter, singular or plural.

‘ The greate Kyng, *it* which Cambyses,
Was hote.’

GOWER.

‘ Where is the kyngdom of the dyuelle, yf *hit* be not in warre?’

BERTHELET.

That is the past participle thead, thaet, theat, of the Anglo Saxon verb thean, sumere, to the, to take, to get, to assume. It was formerly used before a plural noun.

‘ That eyel angels the devills.’

LIFE OF PICTS.

Well mote yee *thee*, as well can wish your thought.’

The, our article (as it is called) is from the imperative of the same verb.

It supplies the place of the correspondent and Anglo Saxon article se, the imperative of seon, to se, for it answers the same purpose to say, see man or take man,

‘ *The* man *that* hath not musicke in himselfe is fit for treasons, &c., or

‘ *See* man ; *taken* man hath musicke,’ &c.

Said man, or *taken* man is fit for treasons, &c.

In English we often change the participial termination *d* to *t*, thus—joined, join'd, joint, gift, rift, cleft, haft, hilt, bent, felt, mould, malt, tilt, from *tilian*, to raise, or lift up.

‘Turned upside downe, and over *tilt* the rote.’

VISION OF PIERRE PLOUGHMAN.

Rift	is Rived,	Riv'd,	Rift.
Cleft, Cliff	is Cleaved,	Cleav'd,	Cleft.
Shrift	is Shriv'd,	Shriv'd,	Shrift.
Drift	is Drived,	Driv'd,	Drift.
Heft	is Heved,	Hev'd,	Heft.
Haft	is Haved,	Hav'd,	Haft.
Hilt	is Held,	Helt,	Hilt.
Desert	is Deserved,	Deserv'd,	Desert.
Twist	is Twiced,	Twic'd,	Twist.
Quilt	is Quilled,	Quill'd,	Quilt.
Tight	is Tied,	Tid,	Tight, of the Anglo-

Saxon verb *lian*, *vincire*, to bind, to tie.

‘And round about his necke an halter *tight*.’

FAERIE QUEENE.

Want is Waned, Wan'd Want, of the verb *Wanian* *decrescere*, to wane, to fall away.

Gaunt is Gewaned, *Ge* was a common prefix to Anglo-Saxon verbs, ‘as Gaunt as a greyhound.’

RAY.

Draught the past participle of *Dragan*, to draugh, (to draw,) draughed, draugh'd, draught.

Malt, mould, from *mouiller*, to wet or to moisten—*monille* anglicised becomes *mouilled*, *mouill'd*, mould, then moult, mault, malt.

‘He had a cote of christendom as holy kyrke believeth,
And it was MOLED in mani places.’

VISION OF P. PLOUGHMAN.

Our ancestors affixed either the participial termination *ed* or *en* to any word, as *understanded*, *understanden*.

Leaven is from the past participle *hafen*, of the verb *HEAFAN*, to raise. Heaven, or heaved is from the same verb.

Bacon is the past participle of the verb *bacan* to dry by heat.

‘Our brede was newe *baken*, and now it is *hored*,—our botels and our wyne weren new, and now our botels be nygh *brusten*.’

Barren, barred, stopped, shut, from which can be no fruit nor issue.

‘The erthe is *bareyne*.’

‘The Lord hath *closed* up all the wombs, &c.’

Stern is the past participle of the verb *stiran*, to move, to stir, to steer.

‘The *sterne* wynde so loude.’

TROYLUS.

‘Tread on a worm, and she will *steir* her tail.’

RAY’S SCOTISH PROVERBS.

‘Dawn is the past participle of DAGIAN, *lucescere*, to grow more and more light.

‘Tyll the *days dawed* these damosels danced.’

VISION OF P. PLOUGHMAN.

Born, Boren, Borne, Born, is the past participle of BEARAN, to bear.

Bearn is either the past tense bare, or the indicative bear, with the participial termination en.

‘For Maris love of heuen,

‘That *bare* the blissful *barne* that bought us on the rode.’

VISION OF P. PLOUGHMAN.

Bad—to bay, bayed, baed, bay’d, ba’d, bad, abhorred, hated, defied, that is, bad.

Bayen—bay’n, baen, write and pronounce bane.

Good—ge-owed, gowed, good, which the Scotch write and pronounce gude.

Churn—chyren, chyr’n, chyrn, is the past participle of GYRAN, *agitare*, *vertere*, *revertere*, to move backwards and forwards.

Yarn—is the past participle of GYRIAN, to prepare, to make ready. “Yare, yare, good bras.”

The g of the Anglo-Saxons is usually softened by their descendants to y.

Yarn means prepared (understand cotton, silk, &c.)

Ed and en are also adjective terminations.

‘When Phoebus the sonne begynneth to spread hys clerenesse with *rosen* chariottes.’

CHAUCER.

Rosy was formerly written ROS-EN, stony, ston-en.

Boat was formerly pronounced bawt, cold, cawld, boar, bawr, &c.

‘Or with loud cry followand the chace,
After the fomy *bawer*.’

DOUGLAS.

By transposition gris was made grass, thirled, thrilled, wyrht, wright.

‘The grene *gers* bedewit was and wet.’

DOUGLAS.

A short prayer THYRLETH heven.

DIVES AND PAUPER.

BRENTE—‘By the lawe, such wytyches should be heded and
BRENTE.’

BRYDDE—Then every BRYDDE upon his laie.
DIVES AND PAUPER.

GOWER.

THRIDDE—He preide the THRIDDE tyme.

MATHEW.

THRYTAN—Judas solde Chryste for THRYTTY pens.

DIVES AND PAUPER.

THRISTY—The THRISTY give to drinke.

SPENCER.

BRASTE—The teares RRASTE out of her eyen two.

DOCTOR OF PHYSICKS TALE.

CRUDDLES—How my blood CRUDDLES.

DRYDEN.

KER—Of paramours ne raught he not a KER, that is, a cress

CHAUCER.

KERSE—I don’t care a KERSE—a cress.

We have seen the Etymological use of the finals, t d, y, and n. Our ancestors made a past participle, by adding ed or en, either to the indicative mood of the verb, or to the past tense. Thus, know-ed or knowen, sowed or sowed.

The Shepherd’s boy (best KNOWN by that name.)

SPENCER.

Every breath of *heaven* shook it.

They usually employed the past tense itself without making a participle of it by the addition of ed or en.

Heff, hafe, howe.

Whan Lucifer was HEFF in heven.

GOWER.

In English or Anglo-Saxon, the past tense is formed by a change of the characteristic letter of the verb.

Wringan, to wring Wrang, wrong, wrung. By the characteristic letter is meant the vowel or diphthong which immediately precedes the infinitive termination, an, can, can, or gan, gean, gian.

From Alfred to Shakspeare, o chiefly prevailed in the South, and a broad in the North. Since that time the fashion of writing (as Tooke expresses it) has decidedly changed to ou and u, and in some instances to oa and oo and ai. Climb, clomb, clamb. Bind, bound, band. Wring, wrong, wrang, wrung.

From Alfred to Shakespeare a great variety of spelling appears, both in the same, and in different writers. Chaucer complains of this.

“And forthere is so greate diuersyte in Englyshe, and in writynge of our toung.”

“Fashion, unless we watch well, will mi-lead us widely from the rule of Sentiendum ut sapientes.”

H. TOOKE.

The following are instances of the use of the imperfect.

She MOTT my simple song.

SPENCER.

And the people CHODE with Moses.

‘Christe himselte bode pees.’

GOWER.

The past tense of the following verbs also, though now written with a, u, ou, or i sort, was formed in o.

Who, well them greeting, humbly did requight,
And ask, to what end they CLOMB that tedious hight.

FAERIE QUEEN, BOOK I, CANT. 10, ST. 48.

My ships are safely come to RODE.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

I think this is the most villanous house in all London RODE for fleas.

2d PART HENRY IV, PAGE 80.

————— But this same day
Must end that worke the Ides of March BEGUN.

JULIUS CAESAR, PAGE 128, COL. 1.

He etc of the FORBODEN tree.

LYDGATE. LIFE OF OUR LADY, BOKE 2, PAGE 37.

The self same hound
Might the confound,
That his own Lord BOTE
Might bite asunder thy throte.

SKELTON, PAGE 221.

Mylke newe mylked DRONKE fastyng.

CASTEL OF HELTH.

Matrons FLONG gloves, ladies and maids their scarfes.

CORIOLANUS.

He *flwe* fro us so swyfte, as it had been an egle.

NYCHODEMUS GOSPELL.

Forsooth the traitour hadde GOUE to hem a signe.

MARK.

A fooles belle is RONGE.

ROM. OF THE ROSE.

The rynges on the temple dore they RONGE.

KNIGHTES TALE.

He ROWE himself on his owne sword.

HIST. OF PR. ARTHUR.

Because the man that strowe with him,
Did touch the hollow place
Of Jacob's thigh, wherein hereby
The SHRONKEN synewe was.

GENESIS.

So loude sange that all the woode RONG.

BLACK KYCHT.

The water brookes are cleane SONKE downe, the pleasant banks
appere.

SONGES AND SONETS BY THE EARL OF SURREY.

His sword SLODE down, and kerued asunder his horse necke.

HIST. OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

And with my hand those grapes I tooke,
That rype were to the shoue:
And WRONGE them into Pharos cuppe,
And wyne thereof did make.

GENESIS.

And in his hand a sickle he did holde,
To reape the ripened fruits the which the earth had YOLD.

FAIRIE QUEENE.

For God it WOTE, he satte ful ofte and SONGE
When that his shoe ful bitterly hym WRONGE.

WIFE OF BATHES PROL.

Because to yield him love she doth deny
Once to me YOLD, not to be YOLDE againe.

FAIRIE QUEENE.

Whan a mannes sone of Rome sholde be hanged, he prayed
his fader to kysse him, and he BOTE of his faders nose.

DILES AND PAUPER.

Noe dranke wyne so that he was DBONKE, for he knewe not
the myght of the wyne.

DILES AND PAUPER.

This Pandarus came leapyng in at ones,
And said thus, who hath been wel ybete
To-day with swerdes and SLONG stones.

TROYLUS.

With fine small cords about it stretched wide,
So finely SPONNE, that scarce they could be spide.

SPENSER.

Tho might he great merueile see,
Of eucry toth in his degree
SPRONG up a knight with spere and shelde.

GOWER.

In the midst thereof was an anuile of Steele, and therein
STOOKE a faire sworde naked by the point.

HISTORY OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

‘ With serpents full of yre,
Strong oft with deadly payne.’

EARLE OF SURRY.

‘ You never swom the Hellespont.’

He haue an action of battery against him, if there be any
law in Illyria, though I STROKE him first, yet its no matter for
that.

TWELFE NIGHT.

Sweare then how thou escap’dst
SWOM ashore (man) like a ducke.

TEMPEST.

The fiery Tahalt, with his sword prepared,
Which, as he breath’d defiance to my eares,
He SWONG about his head, and cut the winde.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Some put hem to the plough, pleden full selde,
In settynge and sowynge *swonken* full harde.

VISION OF PIERCE PLOUGHMAN.

And saide, if that he nicht aheine
His purpos, it shall well be WOLED.

GOWER.

Lowe bounde hym in cradel and *wonde* in cloutes ful poure.

DIVES AND PAUPER.

Song is the Past Tense or Past Participle, (as some choose to
call it) singed, song, or sung, song. Wring—of wringan, tor-
quere, to wrest—wrang, wrong, wrung. Bind, bond, band,
bound, bonde, bande.

As the custom of the lawe him *bonde*.

LYDCATE.

Bundle.

Bind and dael, a small part or parcel bound up. “It is a
RUNDLE made up of an infinite number of heresies.”

Bite.

Bit, bait, BAYT.

She feeling him thus bit upon the BAYT.

FAERIE QUEEN.

That brook whose course so BATFUL makes her mould.

DRAITON.

Throng, from THRINGAN, to thring, comprimere, constringere, thronge, thrynge, thring, thrang, thrung.

Commaundour, companyes THRYNGEN and tourmenten thee, and thou seist, who touchide me. In the ancient New Testament.

Among the men he THRANG, and nane him saw.

DOUGLAS.

Strong—from to string, stroong, strung.

———— Nor had I food on board
At all times, therefore I am much UNSTRUNG.

COWPER'S TRANSLATION OF HOMER'S ODYSSEY.

Build—from BYLDAN, to confirm, to strengthen, to consolidate, bold, builded, built man.

Hecuba thidder with her childer for *beid*,
Ran all in vane.

DOUGLAS.

Plot—from PLIGHTAN, to plight, pleght, pledge, plot.

Pilgrames and Palmers *plyght* hem togyther.
For to seek St. James.

VISION OF P. PDUGHMAN.

SPITTAN, to spit, spout, spot, spittan, spate.
SNYTAN, emungere, to wipe, snot, snout, snited.

He that SNITES his nose, and hath it not, forfeits his face to the King.

RAY'S PROVERBIAL SAYINGS.

SCITAN, projicere, deicieere, to throw, to cast forth, to throw out, shot, shotten, shut, shout, shoot, sheet.

The archer *shetynge* in this bowe is Cryste.

DIEUS AND PAUPER.

Our ancestors wrote the past tense of verbs, whose characteristic letter was i or y, either with o or a broad, or ou, or u, or i short. Shot window—not shop or shut.

“And dressed him by a SHOT wyndowe.”

MYLLER'S TALE.

‘Thei runne to the heresie of the Donatistes as to a SHOOTE anker.’

‘For one SHOT of five penec, thou shalt have five thousand welcomes.’

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.

Quliare stude ane wod, with schoutand bewis schene.

DOUGLAS.

A shout,—Johnson says it is a word of which no etymology is known.

———— ‘They threw their caps
As they would hange them on the horns o’ the moone,
SHOOTING their emulation.’

SHYTTE my-ghtely your gates with yren barres.

LYDGATE.

Seeat,—past par. Hence a sheet of water, of lightning, for a bed—a sheet anchor.

‘The very SHOTE anker.’

The Anglo-Saxon *sc* was pronounced both as *sh* and *sk*. Hence *scot* free, *scot* and *lot*, *home scot*, *scot*, *scout*, *seate*, *skit*.

For such as I am, all true lowers are,
Unstaid and SKITTISH in all motions else.
Saue in the constant image of the creature,
That is belon’d.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

SENDAN was used indifferently for *seitan*.

Oft times hath it CAST him into the fire and into the waters.

Shoe, seoe, seoh, from SCYAN, to place under.

Ge-seod, shod, calceatus, underplaced.

SIPAN—to sip, sop, soup, sup, sorbere, macerare.

GYNTAN—to knit, neetere, knot, knight, knight, net, kuyt.

To KNIT the KNOT that ever shall remaine.

SPENSER.

O, find him, give this ring to my true KNIGHT.

‘Thei ben to gether KNET.’

GOWER.

Wincian, to wink. Many words in English are written and pronounced indifferently, with *ch* or *k*, as *wench*, *speak*, *dike*, *wake*, *kirk*, *speech*, *ditch*, *watch*, *church*.

I am a gentle woman, and no WENCHE.

MARCHAUNTES.

Thyrlian, by transposition thrill, perforare, to pierce.

Thirlian, —————, throll, thrul, or trull.

But wel I wot, the speare with every naile

THIRLED my soul.

MARY MAGDALENE.

How ill besecming is it in thy sex
To triumph like an Amasonian TRULL,

Deavian, to moisten, make wet, dew, dough.
 Whose beantie shineth as the morning cleare,
 With silver DEAW upon the roses pearling.

SPENSER.

Heafan, to raise, heaven, or lift, the place raised.
 Illian, to raise, exalt, tollere—loaf, lord, lady, lift, lased,
 leaven.

Under the LIFR the maist gentyl rivere was flowen.

DOUGLAS.

There are other participlial endings besides ed, en, &c., as
 brown, brunt, green, yellow, &c.

Bren, to bren, brin, brunno French, bronso Italian.

‘It BOURNETH our moche.’

Hence brown, brunt, brand, brandy.

‘To bear the BRUNT of the day.’

Ge-oelan, accendere, yelk, yolk, yellow.

Greniau, virescere, to grow green, green.

Hwathyan, spumare, to foam, white.

Ceregnan, inficere, to stain, grey.

Sciran, to shear, cut, divide, separate, sheer, (SHEER ignorance)
 sherd, shred, SHORE, SCORE, shorn, shower, broken cloud, share,
 shire, seare, shard, shirt, skirt, ploughshare. All these, so
 variously written and pronounced, are merely the past partici-
 ple of SCIRAN.

And with that word his SCHERAND swerd als tye
 Hynt out of seeth.

DOUGLAS.

And whereas before our forefathers had no other books but the
 SCORE and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used.

2d PART, HENRY VI.

Our ancestors reckoned by the number of separate pieces, or by
 SCORES.

A little SKARE upon a bank that lets in the stream.

SCAR was formerly applied to any separated part.

They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake,
 As they had potSHARES bene.

Yet both of good account are reckoned in the SHIERE.

‘I had my feather shot SHAER away,’ that is, so separated by
 the shot, as not to leave a particle behind.

BLINNAN, to stop, to blind—blon, ed, 'd, blunt.

All were his earthly eien both BLUNT and bad.

FAERIE QUEEN.

Refan, to rive, reave, tear away—rob, rough, riff-raff, rapere.

He RAFT her hatefull head without remorse.

FIAN, to hate—fie, foe, faugh, fiend, fen.

FOH ! one may smel in such, a will most rank,
Foule disproportions, thoughts unnatural.

OTHELLO, PAGE 321.

GLIOFIAN, findere, to cleave, cleeve, cleft, cliff, clift, clout,
cloven, clouted cream.

Faran, to go, ford.

WANIAN, decrescere, to decrease, wane, wan, wand, want.

The waters were WAN.

SKELTON.

—— All the charms of love,

Salt Cleopatra soften thy WAND lip, (not fond but
thin or delicate.)

TILLIAN, to lift up, to till—tilt, taille, tall, toll, tool, toil.

Thei TUELIN not, neither spinnen.

BYRGAN, to defend, strengthen, fortify,—barn, baron, barge,
bargain,. BARK, a vessel—bark of a tree—bark of a dog—bar-
ken.

French.
HAUBERK

English.
HALBERT

Italian.
USBERGO

English.
BURGH or BOROUGH.

Foxis han BORWIS. Hence werian, war, warren, and BOROWE,
anciently a SECURITY.

‘Thou broughtest me BOROWES my biddings to fulfyll,
And I will be your BOROW ye shall have bread and cloth.’

V. OF P.

‘This was the first source of shepherd’s sorrow,
That now will be quitt with baill nor BOROW.’

SHEPHERD’S CALENDER : MAY.

Burial, Byrgan, sepelire, to defend, to protect, as Gray in his
Elegy expresses it—

‘These bones from insult to PROTECT.’

STIRAN, to stir, steer, move, stern. The participle of this verb
gives us also the following substantives :—Store, stour, stir, stir-
red, (formerly applied equally to dust, water, men) sturt, start,
stir, sturdy, ctourdi.

‘The STOURE enereassis furius and wod.’

DOUGLAS.

‘Lo a greet STYRYNG was maid in the sea ; so that the litil ship was hilid with wawys.’

‘How daungerous is it to make STURRES at home.’

HURT OF SEDITION.

STUR, star-ed, stur’d, sturt.

‘Dolorous my life I led in STURT and pane.’

DOUGLAS.

We have sturdy by the accustomed addition of ig or y.

Storm, past part. of Styrmian, agitare, furere, to agitate, to rage.

Day, Daegian, lucescere, by adding the participial termination en, we have dagen, dawn.

Gyran, to churn, to turn backwards and forwards, gives us the following:—char, CHAIR, CAR, cardinal, cart, chariot, CHAR-WOMAN, charecoal, a-jar, to jar.

‘The witches of Lapland are the Diuel’s CHARE-women.’

B. AND F.

The pyying wind blaw up the dure on CHAR.

Hence also charrue—French—for plough, charpentier, char, a fish, which turns itself quickly in the water.

‘One good turn deserves another,’ (one good CHAR.)

Gyrwan, yard, yare, mete-yard, yardwand, (yar-en, ’n, n, to prepare.) Yard is formed in the accustomed manner by changing g to y, and the characteristic letter y to a.

‘The winde was good, the ship was YARE.’

GOWER.

Participles formed by a change of the characteristic letters i and y of the verb.

Dot, from DYTAN, ocludere, to stop up, to shut in, to dit.

The rinaris DITTIT with dede corpus vox rede.

DOUGLAS.

HLIDAN, to cover, tegere—lid, lot, blot, glade, cloud.

The participle hlod, hlot, suppressing the aspirate is the English lot, something covered.

Playing at the dyce, standeth in LOTTE and aventure of the dyce.

FROM G-HLAD, comes glade, a spot.

Covered with trees or boughs the joyous shade,

With green boughs decking a gloomy GLADE.

FAERIE QUEEN.

HLAESTAN, onerare, ballast, French, LESTER.

BLAESAN, to blow, flare, blase, blast, formed, blased, 'd, st.

FRYSAN, to freeze, frost, frozed, 'd, st.

DRYMAN, 'to make a joyful noise,' drum, trump.

Dutch,	Italian,	German,	Swedish,
Tromp.	Tromba.	Trompe.	Trumpet.

HNIGAN, caput inclinare, naked, d, to nod.

GE-ICAN, addere, jungere, to ich, now to eke, yok, yoke.

I speake too long, but 'tis to ICH it.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

YLDAN, Ildan, to remain.

As they OLDE, so they fade.

DICES AND PAUPER.

The time that ELDETH our ancestours.

ROMAUNT OF THE ROSE.

YPPAN, aperire, to open, ope, aperire, pandere.

GE-YPPAN, gap, gape, chap, chaps.

PYCAN, to peck.

Then cometh the Pye or the Ravene and PYKETH out the one eye.

D. AND P.

Hence poke, poek, pocks, or pox.

SMICAN, fumare, to smoke.

PITAN, to excavate, pit, pot.

Deip in the sorrowful grisle hellis POT.

TYNAN, to enclose, town, tun, ten, tunnel, to tyne.

Tyn, ten.—It is probable that all numeration was originally performed by the fingers, for the number of the fingers is still the utmost extent of numeration. The hands doubled, closed, or shut in, include, and conclude all number, and might therefore well be denominated tyn or ten.

See Juvenal, Sat. 10.—'To count on the right hand, when the number exceeds a hundred.'

The priest with holy hands was seen to TINE
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine.

In Cornwall every cluster of trees is called a TOWN of trees.

TYNE the gap in the hedge, fill it up.

Names of colours have a meaning, so have all general terms, there is, strictly speaking, nothing arbitrary in language.

Gisan—Choice, eligere, to choose, chose, chese.

‘I haue sette byfore you lyfe and dethe, good and euyll, blessinge and curse, and therefore *chese* the lyfe.’

DIVES & PAUPER.

Myngian—Money, to mark, or to coin, moneta,
minyed, minyd, min’d, mint, money.

Thwinan—Thong, decrescere, to decrease, thwong, thwang, thin, thong.

‘—He causyd the sayd bestes skyn to be cut into a small and slender *thong*.’

FABIAN.

Syrwan—To sorrow, to vex, molest, sorrow, sorry, sore, sour, shrewd, shrew. The participle was long written in English sorwe, sorewe, soor &c., as

LE ARWE	ARROW
NARWE	NARROW
SPARWE	SPARROW

‘Judas was *SOROWE* and grutched.’

DIVES and PAUPER.

Shrewd—The past participle of the verb *syrwan*, by adding *ed* to the indicative, and by an easy corruption of *y* to *h*. Thus, syrop, shrop, shrup, shrub.

‘Vulcan was a *shrewe* in all his youth.’

COWN.

‘Now much *beshrew* my manners and my pride.’

MIDSUMMER NIGHTS’ DREAM.

Mirran, morrow, morn, morning, to dissipate, disperse, spread abroad, scatter.

He expoundede witnessing the Kingdom of God, fro the *MOROWE* til to eventide.

Pyndan, to pin, pen, to shut in, pond, pound, biinn.

Bygan, flectere, to bend, bow, (in all its senses,) bough, bay, buxom.

These ceremonies ar to be eschuyed, as the saing of priuat masses, blessing of water, *BOWGH* bread.

JOHAN HOPER.

They ply their oars, and brush the *BUXOM* sea.

To stick, *Stican*, figere, pungere, stock, stocks, stocking, stuck, stueco, stake, steak, stick, stitch.

He gives me the *STUCKE* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.

TWELFE NIGHT.

DRYGAN, to drive off, exentere, siccare, to dry, drone, drain, dragen, 'n, dran, drone. Drain, that by which any fluid (or other thing) is driven out.

WRYGAN, to wrine, to wry, tegere, to cover, cloak. Hence rogue, rock, roche, rochet, rocket, rug, ruck, array, rail, rails, rig, rigging, rigel, rilling, ray, (rogue)

And WRIE you in that mantel cuerino.

TROYLUS.

I'll prat her—out of doore, you witch RAGGE.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

The Romanis ar bot ridlis, quod I to that RAY.

DOUGLAS.

As selie that has nane uthir rent nor hyre,
But wyth hyr ROK and spynnyng for to thryffe.

DOUGLAS.

For al so wel wol loue be sette,
Under RAGGES as ryche ROCHETTE, (part of the dress of a bishop.)

ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Horror assumes her seat, from whose abiding flies
Thick vapours, that like RUGS still hang the troubled air.

POLY ALBION.

Certes it non honour is to the
To wepe, and in thy bed to ROUKEN thus.

TROYLUS.

He to the mountaines fledde for life,
Forgettingte battel RAIE."

GENISES.

Efter thame mydlit samin went ARAYNE,
The uthir Troyanis and folkis Italiane.

DOUGLAS.

Rails, from RAEGEL, that by which any place is thinly covered.

The bustuous swyne amyd the hunting RALIS and the nettys.

Ane rough RILLING of raw hyde and of hare,
The tothir fute cowerit wele and knyrt.

DOUGLAS.

Hence also rigged, rock, raiment, rail, rally.

Storme tumbled up the sea, that she (the ship) alas!
STRAKE on a ROCK, that under water lay.

SPENSER.

SCYLAN, to skill, to divide, separate, discern. Hence skill, scale, shell, shoal, seowl, skull, shoulder, (as scot, shot, writ, wrote, wroten, wroot, wroatt, wratt, wrate, written,) so shilling, slate, scald, seaglia, eschelle, escialle, eschallote, sealgua.

See the blindness of us wordlye folk, in those matters most in which we least can SKILL.

SIR J. MORE.

There they flye or dye, like SCALED seulls
Before the beleching whale.

TROYLUS.

Your troops are SCAL'D and gone
Through wars and want, yourselfe do see and knowe.
GODFREY OF BULLOIGNE.

The pottle of wine is SCALED. SCALE the corn, that is,
SPREAD the corn.

An old seek is aye SKAILING.
All is not worth a couple of nut SHALIS.

SKELTON.

You may have heard this pretty tale ;
But since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To SCALE 't a little more.

CORIOLANUS.

Than scripture scornid me, and a SKILE loked.
VISION OF P. PLOUGHMAN.

Scowling (skiling) eyes), separated or looking different ways.

He has a large necke and SHOULDERS.

He covereyd it with plates of sylver, in stede of SCLATE or lead.

BIRTH OF MANKIND, 1540.

SCYPPAN, formare, to fashion, form, prepare, adapt. Hence shop, shape, ship.

We ben SHAPE.
Sometyme lyke a man or lyke an ape.

FRARES TALE.

SCRIDAN, to clothe, vestire, formerly a general term for any sort of clothing whatever.

In somer season whan softe was the sonn,
I shope me in to a SCHROUD, as I a schepcherde wer.
VISION OF P. PLOUGHMAN.

Such a noyse arose,
As the SHROWDES made at sea in a stiffe tempest,
As lowd, and to as many tunes.

HENRY VIII.

TRIBULAN, tribulare, tundere, to bruise, pound, vex, tribulation.

BRECAN, brœcan, to break, frangere. Hence brook, broach, brack, break, breach, breeches, brack, bracea, brachium.

At this day the street where some tyme ranne the sayde BROKE is now called WALBROKE.

FABIAN'S CHRONICLE.

The struggling water BREAKS out in a brook.

Is it no BREAKE of dutie to withstand your King?

HURT OF SEDITION.

He blesside and BRAK.

Unigan—To bow, to bend, to incline, inclinare. Hence knee, Neck, Knuckle, Nod, Notch, Nock, Nook, Niche, Nick.

'Like the good fleacher that mended his bolte
with cuttinge of the *noche*.'

DR. MARTEN.

Writhan, torquere, to writhe—wroth, wrath, wreath,
raddle, wry, riddle.

'They built up their huts very handsomely
Raddling.'—

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

DOELAN, to distribute, dividere. Hence deal, dell, dofe,
doule, dowle.

The gryffon grymmed as he were woad,
And loked lonely as an owle,
And swore by cockes hert bloode,
He would him tere every DOULE, (or piece.)

'DEALING DOLE among his foes.'

MILTON.

SWIPAN, to sweep, verrere. Hence swop, swoop.
The river goes SWOOPING by.

DRAYTON.

'At last you came to SWOOP it all.'

DRYDEN.

'At one fell SWOOP.'

SWIGAN, stupere, to swoon—swog, swowen, swoon.

That what for fere of slaunder and dred of deth,
She loste both at ones, wit and breth,
And in a SWOUGH she lay.

CHAUCER.

BIDDAN, to bid, to pray, orare.

All night she spent in BIDDING of her bedes.

WILAN, to wall, connectere.

TYRAN, to make bitter, to tar, exacerbare.

Two cures shal tame each other, pride alone

Must TARRE the mastiffes on, as twere their bone.

Gyllan—Howl, ululare, to yell, howl, owl, yell.

Ryman, extendere, to extend, (extended space, place,) room,
rim, brim, *be-ryman*.

'He hath trusted me with that weightie *roome* of his grace's
high chauncellor.'

LIFE OF SIR T. MORE.

Gyman, curare, to care for, to take care of—groom, bridegroom, which our ancestors called bride-gum. And, at present, in the collateral languages there is no r ;

The Germans call him, . . . Branti-gam.
The Swedes, . . . Brud-gumme.

Ge-gifan,—*Gewgaw*, nugæ, gaud, to give away any trifling thing. *Gewgaw* was sometimes written *gigawes* and *gewgaudes*

‘ And of the Holy Scriptures sawes,
He counteth them for GIGAWES.’

SKELTON.

‘ I’ve many a pretty GAUD, I keep in store for thee.

POLY-OLBION.

ILMIAN, ridere, to laugh.

German, French, Italian, Latin,

SPINAN, to spin, extendere, Spanne. Espan. Spanna. Spannum.

And eike his coit of golden thredis bricht,
Qubillc his moder him SPAN.

DOUGLAS.

RIKYAN, to rake, ræk, rake, riek, riches, radere, sarire.

HRIINGAN, concionari, to sound—harangue, by introducing a between h and r.

By theyr aduyse the Kyng Agamemnowne
For a trewse sent into the towne
For thirty dayes, and Priamus the Kynge
Without abode granted his ARYNCE.

LYDGATE.

GYRDAN, cingere, to surround, gird, yard, garden, girdle, garter.

HYRSIAN, to obey, parere, obedire—horse.

STIGAN, to ascend, to go, ascendere. Hence stage, stag, stack, stalk, stay, stairs, story, stagery, stavyry, or story, that is, a set of stairs—stye, stile, stirrup, etage, astraba, strepa.

Lo we STEIGEN to Jerusalem.

OLD TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Ne STEYRS to STEY ONE is none.

CHAUCER.

Prince in the hous of thre STAGIS.

JOAN, v. 8.

Rochis full STAY.

DOUGLAS.

The corses were drawn down the STEYERS without pitie.

CHRONICLE.

PINAN, to pain, cruciare.

RÆGAN, to rain, pluere.

In Helies time Heaven was closed
That no RAIN ne RONNE.

VISION OF P. PLOUGHMAN.

STYRNAN, to beget, to acquire, gignere, acquirere. Hence strain, stride.

GESTRAN, acquirere, yestran, yestern, yester, the day gotten, obtained, or passed, yesterday.

Sacred Reverence yborne of heavenly STRENE.

SPENSER.

And I thy blude, thy GET, and dochter schene.

DOUGLAS.

BRYSAN—Bruise, to bruise, to brise, conterere.

‘—Sir Hemison BRISED his spear upon Sir Tristram!’

HISTORIE OF PRINCE ARTHUR

‘The asse BROSED his fote.’

DIUES AND PAUPER

BRITTIAN, dispensare, to brit, to bruit.

‘To BRIT—and spread abroad.’

GRAY.

TRIWSIAN, fidem dare, to pledge one's faith, TRUCE.

‘The daie of expiration of the TRUEWES approached!’

FABIAN.

DYNGAN, dejicere, to cast down, ding, dong, dung:

‘My fore grandsyr, hecht Fyn Mae Cowl,
That DANG the deuil and gart him yowll!’

SCOTCH POEMS.

TIRAN, to feed upon, tire, tyre, depasei.

‘—She might TIRE with her eyes on my countenance!’

MYDAS.

MISCAN, to mix, miscere, to mise, mies, mix.

HLISAN, celebrare, to praise, loos, los, or praise.

Besides the loss of so much LOSS and fame,

As though the world thereby should glorify his name.

FAERIE QUEENE.

LIMPIAN, pertinere, to belong, lim, limp, limbo.

He found himself unwist so ill bestad,
That LIM he could not wag.

FAERIE QUEENE.

IMPAN, to plant, to graft, serere, plantare.

As it is in younge and tender YMPES, plantes, twygges, the
whiche even as ye bowe them in theyr youthe, so wyll they ever-
more remain.

‘The noble YMPE.’

BYRTH OF MANKYNDE.

WICCIAN, incantare, witch, wicked, witched.

Simon Magus, a grete WYTCH.

DIUES AND PAUPER.

HYLDAN, inclinare, to bend down.

‘He was some HEILDING fellow, that had stolen the horse he
rode on.’

FAERIE QUEEN.

Din, DYNAN, strepere, to din, dint, dun.

‘All the castle rang of their DINTS.’

HIST. OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Snake, SNICAN, serpere, crepere, to creep, to sneak, snail,
snug.

Grim, GRIMMAN, soevire, fremere, to rage, grim.
SMITAN, polluere, to pollute, smut.

‘He wiped his shaggy breast from SMUTCH.

COWPER’S ILIAD.

Dician, fodere, to dig, dike, dyche, ditch.

‘Two freres walkyng on a DYCHES brynke.

DIVES AND PAUPER.

Tryman, disponere, to order, trim.

‘In gallant TRIM the gilded vessel goes.’

GRAY.

Rhime, Hriman, to rime, numerare.

To do—DON, dooed, did, dede, deed.

‘I DO nought as Ulysses DEDE.’

GOWER.

NYDIAN, to push, to drive, cogere. Hence need, needle, knead.

Needle is a diminutive of need—acus.

DIPPAN, mergere, to dip, to dive. Hence dab, or dab-chick, dap, or dop, deep.

A spunged DEAPED in cold water.

CASTEL OF HELTH

The DIVING DOB-chick, here amongst the rest you see.

POLY-OLBION.

This officere
This fayned frere,
Whan he was come aloft,
He DOPPED them,
And grete this man
Religiously and oft.

WILLAN, ebullire, effluere, to spring out, to well.

Thereby a christall streame did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountaine WELLED forth alway.

WILLIGAN, volvere, to roll. Hence welkin, wheel, while.

Come, (Sir Page)

Looke on me with your WELKIN eye.

‘The grace of heaven ENWHEELE thee round.’

OTHELLO.

He would not hear them WHILEST a hundred suters should come at once.

R. ASCHAM.

WRICAN, loedere, to hurt. Hence wreck, wretch, wretched, rack.

So that cornes and fruitis gois to WRAIK,
Throu the corruptit are.

DOUGLAS.

We say—“go to RACK and ruin.”

DEMMAN, to obstruct, obstruere—dam, dumb, so barren, blind, which see.

I will DAM up this yawning mouth.

HENRY VI.

Poor poor DUMB mouths.

As DOME as death.

VISION OF PIERCE PLOUGHMAN.

DWELIAN, to dull, hebetare. Hence dolt, dull.

I DULLE under your disciplyne.

Oh gull, oh DOLT, as ignorant as durt.

ROM. OF THE ROSE.

HREOWIAN, to grieve, dolere, GRUDGE, grutchē, gruche, groche.

By continyall murmure or GRUTCHYNG.

WIFE OF BATHES PROL.

GRABAN, fodere, to dig, grub.

METAN, somniare, to mete, to dream, Italian matto, mad.

His spirit METE that he her saugh.

TROYLUS.

SMÆGAN, to study, studied, smug.

——— Like a SMUG-GE bridegroom.

LEAR.

LICGAN, jacere, eubare, to lie, to low, to make low. Hence low, lown, lout, lowen, lown, lown, or lowed, 'd, or lowt.

We should have both Lord and LOWN, if the peenish baggage would but gie way to customers.

PERIDES.

He would ne LOWE him.

DIUES AND PAUPER.

SLACIAN, to be slow, tardare. Hence slack, slouch, slough, slug, slow, sloven, and

SLAWIAN, sloud, slout, slut, slowen, slouen, sloved, slow'd.

'Among thise other of SLOUTES kind,

Which all labor set behinde.'

GOWER.

SEGAN, to say, dicere—saw.

Some doctors of Law

Some learned in other SAW.'

SKELTON.

So—the past participle for SA.

LÆCCAN, prehendere, to catch. Hence lace, latch, latchet, luck, clutch, clutches.

'So are they caught in lones LACE'

He has had good LUCK—or a good CATCH.

WECAN, to awake, suscitare. A was the usual Anglo-Saxon prefix to the past tense, wake, awake. Hence avast, attend, hold, be on the watch.

'The WAKE playes.'

PÆCCEAN, to dissemble, to counterfeit, simulare, dissimulare. Hence pack, patch, page, pageant, pish, pshaw.

'They were PACKING juries.'

What PATCH is made our porter? thou maist go PACK.

'PATCH, (fool,) alluding to the parti-coloured coats worn by the licensed fools of the age.'

GE-LEMAN, radiare, to shine—gleam, gloom, leam.

'Thou Phoebus in the GLOOMYNG east.'

'This light and LEEM shal Lucifer ablend.'

HELAN, tegere, to cover, to hid—hell, heel, hill, hale, whole, hall, hull, hole holt, hold.

‘They HELED with the grene grass.’

GOWER.

WHOLE, hale, that is, covered. ‘HELLER and Plasterer.’

WICAN, labare, to totter, to fail, weak.

GYRAN, mercari, to buy or sell—chap. cheap, chop.

‘To CHOP and CHANGE.’—To bargain and change.

‘By that it neghed to haruest, new corne came to CHEPING.’

VISION OF P. PLOUGHMAN.

Hyrstan, ornare, to adorn—hearse, hurst.

‘To deck his HERCE.’

FAIRIE QUEENE.

Hurst—a place ornamented by trees.

—— From each rising HURST.

POLY-OLBION.

Wiglian, Ge-Wiglian, to conjure, to divine, divinare, incantare, to practise imposture, and enchantment, wile, guile, guilt, gull.

Our notions of enchantment, are very different from the notions of those from whom we received the words.

Guilt and gull are used by us without any allusion to witchcraft.

Verbs with other characteristic letters change in the same manner.

Melcan, mulgere, to milk, milch.

Metsian, cibare, to furnish meat or food, mess.

Orettan, turpare, vilefacere, to make worthless, orts.

‘The fractions of her faith, ORTS of her love.’

TIMON OF ATHENS.

Hætan, calefacere, to heat, hot.

‘Heat with ambition.’

BEN JONSON.

Wyrman, to warm, calefacere.

Hlywan, tepere, to make lew (luke) warm.

‘Thou art LEW, and nether cold nether hoot,’

WICKLIFFE’S VERSION.

Gclan, refrigerare, to cool, keil, chill, cold.

‘To the lovers Ouide wrote,

And taught, if love be too hote,

In what manner it should AKELE.’

GOWER.

Unescian, mollire, to soften—nesh, nice.

‘It seemeth for love his herte is tendre and NESSHE.’

COURT OF LOVE.

Aidlian, irritum facere, to make empty, to corrupt, addle, ail, ill.

‘If you love an ADDLE egge.’

TROYLUS AND CRESSIDA.

Prytian, superbire, to be proud.

Læran, docere, to teach, lore.

Hæman, coire, to go together, home.

Hynan, Ge-hynan, humiliare, to bring down to the ground.

HENCE GOWN.

LOENAN, to lend, to lene, commodare, lone, loan.

“Yeue ye your LONE hopyunge uoo wymyunge.”

DILES AND PAUPER.

BREDAN, dilatare, broad, board, brid, bird.

SEACAN, to shake, shoke, quater.

“He SHOKE his cares.”

SIR T. MORE.

DEMAN, judicare, to judge, deem, doom.

“Whan I DEME DOMES, and do as trouth teacheth!”

V. OF P. P.

BREDAN, fovere, to cherish, breed, brood, bride, brat.

TELLAN, to sell, sale, retail, vendere. To sell by sale, that is, by enumeration. RETAIL, sold over again.

HENTAN, capere, to take hold of, hand, hint, handle.

“His richt hand has scho HYNT the hare.

DOUGLAS.

JERMAN, ledere, to hurt—harm.

HIRAEFAN, sustinere. From the past participle hrof comes ROOF.

WEFAN, texere, to weave—woof, weft.

FIOLGAN, volare, to fly—FOWL by metathesis.

TEOGAN, to tug, niti—tooth.

NYMAN, capere, to seize—num, bennumb.

FENGAN, prehendere, to catch, fang, finger.

SPECAN, to speak, loqui—speech.

THECAN, tegere, to cover, thack, thatch.

“A well built gentleman; but poorly THATCHT.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

HANGAN, pendere, to hang, hank, haunch, hinge.

“The same body that HANKYD upon the crosse.”

JOHAN HOPER.

The different final pronunciation, either of k, ch, or ge, is common throughout the language—as is exemplified.

Wrestan, torquere, to wrest, wrist, handwrist, wrest.

“And Guyon’s shield about his *wrest* he bond’.

FAERIE QUEENE.

Lengian, extendere, to extend, long, length.

Slefan, induere, to cover, sleeve.

“SLEEVELESS means without a cover or pretence.”

Beddian, sternere, to scatter, *bed*.

Nesan, visitare, to visit frequently, to haunt, nest.

“Out of the Almighty’s bosom, where he NESTS.”

SPENCER.

MAWAN, metere, to mow, mead, meadow.

GAEGGIAN, to confine, to shut in, obserare. Hence cage, gage, wages, gag, keg, key, quay.

GRAFAN, fodere, to dig, grave, grove, groove, graft, grot, grotto.

“—my maister Chaucers nowe is GRAUE.”

LYDGATE.

SCEADAN, separare, to separate, shadow, shaw, shed.

‘Hantit to ryn in woddis and in SCHAWIS.’

DOUGLAS.

MENGAN, miscere, to mix, meany, many.

‘How MANY a message would he send.’

SWIFT.

‘Ye spend a great MEANY of wordes in vayne.’

BISHOP GARDINER.

‘—of the Grekis MENYE (company) ane am I.’

DOUGLAS.

‘In nowmer war they but ane FEW MENYE,
Bot they war quyk and valycant in melle.’

DOUGLAS.

RECAN, exhalare, to reek, rack, wraych, reeke.

‘Leave not a RACKE behind.’

TEMPEST.

—‘I have cut through empty air,
Far swifter than the sayling RACK that gallops
Upon the wings of angry winds.’

‘It is as hateful to me as the REEKE of a lime-kill.’

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

‘A pair of REEKIE kisses.’

HAMLET.

The winds as well as colours have their denomination from some circumstances attending them.

YRSIAN, irasci. to rage—East, Yesty.

‘The wynd, cleped North Eest, or wynd of tempest.’

DEDS

WESAN, macerare, to wet, WEST.

NYRWAN, coartare, to confine closely, North, Nord.

‘Frosts that CONSTRAIN the ground.’

DRYDEN.

SEOWAN, coquere, to seethe, south, soth, sod, sodden, suds.

‘Peter fyshed for hys foode, and his fellowe Andrewe,
Some they sold and some they SOTH, and so they lived both.’

There is another method of shortening communication by artificial substantives.

‘Mirth, that which dissipateth care, sorrow, melancholy,’ from MYRRAN, to dissipate, disperse, dissipare—murrain, morra.

When substantives in th assert a passive sense, they are mostly formed from adjectives, when an active sense, from the third person singular of verbs.

SEE MONTHLY REVIEW, No. 3, VOL. 72, P. 83.

TREOWAN, to think, to believe firmly, to be thoroughly persuaded of, to trow, troweth, trowth, troth—persuasum esse.

The past tense was anciently written trew, so, blew, knew, grew, &c.

‘In keypyng TREWE tutehe and promesse in bargaynyng.’

ROBERT WHYTINTON.

DERIAN, nocere, laedere, to hurt, to dere, make dear, *dearth*.

‘Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heaven,
Ere I had ever seen that day.’

HAMLET.

DRIGAN, arescere, to dry, drought, drugs, drith.

‘DRITH greneth the body.’

CASTEL OF HEALTH.

METIAN, edere, to eat, mouth, moth.

FAEGAN, pangere, to engage, to covenant, FAITH.

—— ‘Englande was learned the *faieth* of Christ.’

DR. MACKIE.

ERIAN, arare, to plough, to ere, care, earth.

‘He that ERITH, owith to ERE in hope.’

‘——, ‘Tellus, maist noble god of *Erd*.’

WYRCAN, operari, to work, Wright.

Work, the regular past tense of this verb, by the addition of the participial termination ed, became worked, work’d, work.

Our ancestors by substituting h for k or c, wrote worht, and by transposition, wroht, which we now write wrought.

For *Wirceth* our ancestors wrote wyrht, and by transposition wryht, which with us is wright.

There are many words which have totally cast off all the letters of the discriminating termination.

Roomth was the favourite term of Drayton, and blowth was the common expression of Sir Walter Raleigh.

‘Whose most renowned acts shall sounded be as long
As Britain’s name is known, which spred themselves so wide
As scarcely hath for fame left any ROOMTH beside.’

DRAYTON.

‘This first age after the flood was, by ancient historians, called Golden, ambition and covetousness being as then but green and nearly grown up; the seeds and effects whereof were as yet but potential, and in the BLOWTH and bud.’

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

ÆLAN, inflammare, to inflame, ALE.

Ale was in the Anglo-Saxon ÆLOTH.

The Anglo-Saxons had many terms, of which we have not in our language any trace left.

Gretan, to satisfy, satisfacere, GRYTH.

‘Christ sayd; Qui gladio perentit
With swerd shall dye.

He bad his priestes peace and GRYTH.’

CHAUCER.

DUGAN, valere, fortis, to be valiant.

DOUGHTY dedes—præclara facta, illustrious deeds.

ADJECTIVE.

An ADJECTIVE denotes any substance or attribute, not by itself, but as conjoined with a subject, or pertaining to its character.

It is by no means a necessary part of speech, for it is resolvable into the name of the thing implied, and any term of reference or conjunction, as of, with. Thus, "a prudent man," "is equivalent to a man with," or "join prudence," or to "a man of prudence."

'In English, instead of ADJECTIVING our own substantives, we have borrowed, in immense numbers, ADJECTIVED signs from other languages; without borrowing the UNADJECTIVED signs of those same ideas; because our authors frequently found they had occasion for the former, but not for the latter. And, not understanding the nature of language, or the nature of the very benefit they were receiving; they did not, as they might and should have done, improve their own language by the same contrivance within itself; but borrowed from other languages abbreviations ready made to their hands.'

Thus they have incorporated in the English—for

The Substantives	The Foreign Adjectives.
Child . . .	Infant, Infantine.
Boy . . .	Puerile.
Man . . .	Virile, Human, Masculine, Male.
Woman . . .	Female, Feminine, Effeminate.
Mind . . .	Mental, Magnanimous, Pusillanimous, Unanimous.
Birth . . .	Natal, Native.
Life . . .	Vital, Vivacious, Vivid, Amphibious.
Alms . . .	Eleemosynary.

Alms itself became an Adjective by successive corruptions of ELEEMOSYNE, long before its Adjective was required; having successively exhibited itself as Almosine, Almosie, Almose, Almes, and finally Alms.

'The adoption of such words as these was indeed a benefit, and an improvement of our language; which, however, would have been more properly obtained by ADJECTIVING our own words. For, as the matter now stands, when a poor Foreigner has learned all the names of things in the English tongue, he must go to other languages for a multitude of the ADJECTIVED names of the SAME THINGS. And even an unlearned native can never understand the meaning of one quarter of that which is called his native tongue.'

We have not in English an instance of the FUTURE TENSE ADJECTIVE, except the word Future.

About to do, or is to do, is a lame expression for Facturum.

Our old translators expressed this FUTURE Abbreviation thus, 'Thou that ART TO COMYNGE.'

The Future Infinitive in Saxon, terminated in *nge*, was always preceded by *TO*, and it answered to gerunds, supines, and future participles.

‘Christ Jhesu that is *TO DEMYNGE* the quyke and deed.’

2d TIM. CAP. 4, VER. 1.

PARTICIPLE.

A PARTICIPLE is derived from a verb, and agrees with its primitive in denoting action, being, or suffering, but differs from it in this, that the participle implies no affirmation.

The termination *ING* is from the Anglo-Saxon *ANDE*, *AENDE*, *ENDE*, *IND*, *ONDE*, *INDE*, *YNDE*, and corresponds to the termination of the Latin gerunds in *andum* and *endum*, expressing continuation, as, *Amandum*, *Lufiande*, *Loving*.

Version of the Gospels (14th century):—‘And he *prechyde SAYANDE*,’—he preached saying,—

‘Resound*AND* to the hevennis firmament,—
Resounding to the heaven’s firmament.

The terminations *ENDE*, (or *and*,) and *ing* coexisted in Anglo Saxon and Old English, as they still do in Dutch and German, the one used for forming what is called the Present Participle, and the other the verbal substantive.

The Participle is not now used as a Substantive. The Substantive is used as a Present Participle.

‘—the tender flowris I saw
Under dame Naturis mantill lurkynglaw.
The small fowlis in flokkis saw I fle,
To Nature mak*AND* greit lamentatioun.’

SIR D. LINDSAY.

It was customary to use the PAST TENSE itself without any change of termination, instead of what is usually called the Past Participle.

‘You might, however, have *TOOK* a fairer way.’

DRYDEN.

‘I do thankings to God up on the unerrable, or, *THAT MAY NOT BE TOLD*, gifte of hym.’

ADMISSIBLE, INCORRIGIBLE, FORMIDABLE.

They who first introduced these POTENTIAL PASSIVE ADJECTIVES thought it necessary to explain them to their readers, and accordingly we find in the quotation (I do thankings) the explanation *THAT MAY NOT BE TOLD*, accompanying the word *UNERRABLE*.

The termination *ABLE* (or *ible*) is the Anglo Saxon or Gothic *Œbal*, *Robur*, strength.

Our ancient writers were led to adopt these words by their great practical convenience and usefulness, for they could not possibly be translated into English, but by a periphrasis.

All the abbreviations which we enjoy of the POTENTIAL ACTIVE ADJECTIVE, are either borrowed from the Latin, and then they terminate in *IVE*, as *Purgative*, &c., or they are borrowed from the Greek, and then they terminate in *ic*, as *Emetic*, &c.

From the Latin—Aperitive, passive, sanative, &c.

From the Greek—Analytic, Critic, synthetic, &c. &c.

This abbreviation will not serve for corruptions.

‘Whiles stood rapt in the wonder of it came **MISSIVES**

From the King, who all hailed me Thane of Cawdor.’

MACBETH.

MISSIVE, in this use **MISSIBLE**, is no longer current in English.

We are very scantily provided with words of the **OFFICIAL PASSIVE ADJECTIVE**.

The following verse from Virgil—

‘Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem,’

is thus translated by Douglas—

‘—— Thy desire, lady, is

Renewing of **UNTELLYBYL** sorrow I wys.’

Untellybyl means—**WHAT CANNOT BE UTTERED**, but Virgil says ‘Infandum’—**THAT WHICH OUGHT NOT TO BE UTTERED**.

This was not the Bishop’s fault, but the penury of the language.

REVEREND, that is—Which ought to be revered—and **MEMORANDUM**—That which ought to be remembered, are words of this sort.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

The etymology of **THE WORDS IN SMALL CAPITALS** is to be traced, and their usage illustrated by quotations from writers, who lived in **DIFFERENT** centuries.

- 1 Centurioun wente to the tribune and tolde to hym, seyinge,
what art thou to **DOYNGE**? forsothe this man is a citeseyn
romayn.
- 2 I say, **TIS** NOT TO BE PUT UP.
- 3 It is not **BEARABLE**.
- 4 She toke all hir lyst enough of beastes which ben **CHACEABLE**.
- 5 You might howe’er have **TOOK** a fairer way.
- 6 Hors, or hund, or othir thing,
That war **PLESAND** to thar liking.
- 7 **WEST** **OCCIDENTAL** Are the nouns and adjectives
- 8 **SHORE** **LITTORAL** derived from the same lan-
- 9 **HEAVEN** **CELESTIAL** guage? Why not?
- 10 The seas wanting **ROOMTH** to lay their boist’rous load.
- 11 The Almighty Shaper manifested himself through the great
work that he **WROUGHT** at the beginning.
- 12 For in her streaming blood he did **EMBAY**
His little hands. A hot **BATH**. “He has fairly drunk up
his **BROTH**.”
- Let them goe
- 13 To **EARE** the land. Tellus, maist nobill god of **ERD**.

- 14 The profession of FAIETH. Tug with the TATH.
 15 Heate and DRYTHE. It is a mere DRUG.
 16 A good man's cattle are not spared by the MURRAIN.
 17 Upon a day as he was merry,
 As though ther might him no thinge DERIE.
 Bread is DEAR. It occasioned a DEARTH.
 18 Learne more then thou KNOWEST.
 TRUTH is judged in EARTH of them that dwell therein.
 19 Al the peoples in the SOUTHE.
 NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, and WEST.
 20 Anon permit the basest clouds to ride,
 With ugly RACK on his celestial face.
 It is as hatefull to me as the REEKE of a lime-kill.
 21 The inconveniencies which doe arise are much more MANY.
 I am one of the Grekis MENYE.
 22 QUOTH I, Is it a false concord?
 23 And the fat offerandis did you call on raw,
 To banket amynd the derne blissit SCHAW.
 Gleomy SHADE. His own SHADOW. SHEDS or BOOTHES.
 24 Tell of his wounds, he waxed HOLE and strong.
 HILL, HELL, HALL, HULL. They are COVERED in the HOLD.
 25 She toke up turues of the londe,
 Without help of man's honde,
 And HELED with the grene grass.
 26 HEALE not thy name.
 27 He is an ungracious GRAFE.
 Grave—Grove—Grotto.
 28 That PATH he kept, which beaten was most plaine. A bird's
 NEST.
 29 Thou doest decrease thy GLEMES.
 30 This LEEM shall Lucifer ablend.
 A GLOOMY countenance—Dreadful GLEAMS.
 31 He PAGEANTS us. A PACK of hounds.
 32 Know his grosse PATCHERY.
 She has
 33 PACKT cards with Cesar's Pshaw.
 34 What PATCH is made our porter?
 35 The WAKE playes. WATCH and pray.
 36 Thus mater HYNCE in argument.
 HAUNCH—HANK—HINGE.
 37 And in the compass of his CLOUCHES tooke.
 38 Come, let me CLUTCH thee.
 39 He popt him in, and his basket did LATCH.
 40 So are they caught in Iowe's LACE.
 You have been very LUCKY.
 41 Flat medes THETCH'd with stower.
 42 He his tyte swerd HYNT out of scheith.
 Give me yourr HAND. HINT, HANDLE.
 43 He wipe away
 All SAWES of bookes.
 As they SAY. As is SAID.
 44 None of us can tel what deth we be DEMED to.

What is his DOOM?

45 The erthe SHOKE. HE SHOOK his ears.

46 Yf a man LENE awaye an other mannes good without assent
of him.

LEND him—Give him the LOAN of L.100.

47 One step she SLOWES.

SLACK—SLOW SLUG—SLUT.

48 Thy gentry go before this LOWT.

Lie LOWS that house.

49 The prayer of hym that LOWETH hym in his prayer, thyr-
leth the cloudes.

50 Go, SMUG yourself.

51 As he sat and woke, his spirite mete that he her saugh. To
METE, or DREAM.

52 What ayleth you to GRUTCHE thus and grone?

He is a GRUB.

53 Your covetousness has quite DULLED my muse. DULL pate.

54 Oh gull, oh DOLT, as ignorant as durt.

55 Poor poor DUM mouths. As DOME as death.

56 If you love an ADDLE egge, as well as you love an IDLE head,
you would ease chickens i' th' shell. ILL. AIL.

57 To KELE somewhat theyr hygh courage.

CHILL blasts—COLD day.

58 LUKE WARM MYLKE.

59 A gay HERS, HERCE.

60 He is a very WREECHID creature.

She is a WRECK—RACK.

61 The sack that thou hast drunk me, would have bought me
lights as good CHEAPE, at the dearest chandlers in Eu-
rope.

62 Heaven's grace INWHEEL ye—WHEEL.

63 Come hither, pretty maid, with the WELKIN eye.

Wait a WHILE.

64 And with intrusive enmity to light,

WELLED like a spring, and dimmed the orbs of light.

65 A sponge DEAPED in cold water—DEEP WELL.

66 Be a lyon, both in WORDE and DEDE.

67 Symon Magus, a grete WYTCHE—WICKED DOG.

68 O thou sacred IMPE of Jove—Vile IMP.

69 They are curious in putting on their TRIMS.

In gallant TRIM, the gilded vessel goes.

70 Two freres walking on a DYCHES brynke.

The King of DIKES—DITCHER.

71 His feet were NUMMED with cold.

72 Hercules had the great LOOS—Magna LAUS.

73 And like an empty eagle

TYRE on the flesh of me—To TIRE him.

74 Dowel shall DING him down—DING-DONG, bell.

75 It was under coloure of a fayned TREWCE.

A TRUCE to thought.

76 His acts do fly by BRUIT of fame.

77 YESTER sun beheld our enemy.

- 78 Does this become our STRAIN?
 79 Roehis full STAY. STAY brae.
 80 Eighteen were slaine by the fallying of a STEYER.
 81 The STALKES of the ladder.
 81 STAGS graz'd upon the shaggy heaths
 82 Hast thou clothed the HORSE'S neck with thunder?
 83 The smoake unto heaven did STIE.
 84 What ben ye troblid, and thoughtis STEIGEN up in to your
 hertis?
 85 He has a fine GARDEN.
 86 He HARANGUED the crowd.
 87 To RAKE pure learning human and divine out of the embers
 of forgotten tongues.
 88 Pride alone must TARRE the mastiffes on.
 89 The TART is TART indeed.
 90 Thick was the WALL.
 91 An idiot LAUGH.
 92 Cry for thy GUGAWS.
 93 All night she spent in BIDDING of her BEDES.
 94 And in a SWOUGH she lay.
 95 Prond Tamer SWOOPS along.
 96 He strayed alone withouten GROOME.
 97 He was worthie to have the highest ROOME in the realme.
 98 A hat with RIM extended.
 99 A full good peck within the utmost BRIM.
 100 DEALING DOLE among his foes.
 101 He WRITHED the RADDLE.
 102 Guess the RIDDLE.
 103 I pry into the depth of every NOOK.
 104 Alas! she NICKED his NOTCH.
 105 Bend the KNEE. Bend the NECK.
 NOD the head. Save the KNUCKLES.
 106 The LOOSE gave a twang.
 107 He was with YEFTES all besnewed.
 108 His schulderis heildit with new fallin SNAW.
 109 And hold his way down by a BROKE side.
 110 The angel TROUBLED the water.
 111 A scabbit sheep FILES all the flock.
 112 All the SHROUDS wherewith my life should sail, are turned
 to one thread, one little haire.
 113 A fine SHOP. A noble SHIP.
 114 A dresse most strange in SHAP.
 115 What lusty SHOULDES.
 116 A SCALD head. It is not worth a SHILLEN.
 117 SCOWLING looks.
 118 AN OLD seek is aye SKAILING.
 seek aye
 119 The SHOALS were SCALED by the belching whale.
 120 A SHEAL'D peascod.
 121 My silver-SCALED SCULS about my streams do sweep.
 122 I SKILL not what it is.
 123 She STRAKE on a ROCK, that under water lay.

- 124 He RALLIES well. The ship is finely RIGGED.
 125 The sky-ROCKETS rivalled the moon.
 126 The beast was betrappit amid the hunting RALIS and the
 nettys.
 127 These four did march in battel RAYE,
 128 The white ROCHETTE (ROKETTE.)
 129 Sche has nane uth'r rent nor hyre,
 Bot with her ROCK, to sustene her empty lyffe.
 130 Thon art a RAY (a ROGUE)
 131 WRYE me in my foxerye.
 132 The RUG did cover half the room
 133 DRY weather—idle DRONE—deep DRAIN
 134 To stand like a STOCK.
 135 The chambre dore was STOKE.
 136 There to abyde STICKYED in pryson.
 137 STITCH the STOCKINGS—cheap STEAK.
 138 My STICK—my friend
 139 He gives me the STUCKE in with
 a mortal motion.
 140 He BOWED low.
 141 When through the BOWES the wind breathes calmly out
 142 They stood talking at a BAY window of the
 castle.
 143 A barn of three BAYS.
 144 Be BUXUM to fader and moder.
 145 PINNE the gates—Pent up in Utica.
 146 BIN the madman. The knee deep POND.
 147 He rose in MORNE before the sunne.
 148 From the MOREWE till to eventide.
 149 The light DISPELS the dark.
 150 The cock with lively din SCATTERS the rear of darkness thin.
 151 I am SORROW for thee. The SORY mayd.
 152 The ale is SOUR. He seems a SHREW.
 153 SHREWD boy. BESHREW my pride.
 154 Unbynde the THWONG of hise SHOON.
 155 He DWINED, (whined, thinned) away
 156 MONEY from the MINT,
 157 Take your CHOISE. Chese one of them.
 158 TYNE the gap in the hedge. In citee and in TOUNES.
 A TUN of wine. The TEN commandments.
 159 The small POX. The PYE PYKETH out one eye.
 160 OPEN the door. GAPING wound. To stop CHAPS.
 161 Six years OLD. Tyme ELDETH knyges.
 162 To ICH the time. He hath borne the YOK.
 163 With DRUMS and TRUMPETS.
 164 Pick the LOCK. Stumbling-BLOCK.
 165 Take in more BALLAST.
 166 Lift the LID. Draw LOTS. What a BLOT !
 167 A GLEOMY GLADE. The CLOUD COVERS the day.
 168 Make a DOT.
 169 The riuar's DITTIT with dede corpses.
 170 It is a YARD in length. The ship was YARE.

- 171 Do this CHARE. Take a CHAIR. Hire a CAR.
 172 Bring CHAR-coal. I'll take a TURN at it.
 173 JARRING elements. He mounted the CHARIOT.
 174 At the DAWN of DAY. The STORMY seas.
 175 A STORE-house. He STARTS. He STIRS. He is STURDY.
 176 The siluir fyschis STOURAND here and thare.
 177 The pilot sits in the STERN.
 178 They BURIED him lowly at dead of night.
 179 These bones from insult to PROTECT (DEFEND.)
 180 BAR the door. Strike a BARGAIN.
 The BARK DEFENDS the tree. It is a BOROUGH TOWNE.
 My dear BORROWE. It was found in the BARN.
 181 He is TALL. Pay TOLL. Lift the TOOLS. TOLL the bell.
 The lilies TUELIEN not, nether spinnin.
 182 A BATCH of BREAD.
 183 The moon WANES. A WAN cheek.
 His spear was but a WAND.
 184 He crossed the FORD. The TIGHT-rope.
 185 She rent it all to CLOUTES. CLEAVE the wood.
 CLOUTED cream. The ROCKY-CLIFF. CLOVEN tongues.
 186 Mischiefe hath RAFT us of our merriment.
 RIFF-RAFF. ROUGH fellows.
 I am BEREAVED of my all.
 187 He fell amid the FEN. She is FAINT.
 188 FYE on you, HATEFUL creature.
 189 His earthly eien were BLUNT and bad.
 190 To SHEER the sheep. You have SCHORE with SHEERS his thred
 of silke. SHEER ignorance. The sea SHORE. A heavy
 SHOWER. A linen SHIRT. Count the SCORES. Lanark-
 SHIRE. A rugged SCAR. Plough-SHARE. The days are
 SHORT.
 And on his brest a bloodie crosse he bore,
 The dear remembrance of his dying Lord,
 Upon his shield the like was also SCOR'D.
 191 To stand like a LOG. A heavy LOAD. The LAD is just.
 192 To bear the BRUNT of the day. A BROWN mare.
 193 Fallows GREY. WHITE veil. GREEN grass. YELLOW as
 saffron. BROWN HORSE. BRUNT-ashes. A fire-BRAND.
 BRANDY is cheap.
 194 A brown LOAF. A noble LORD. A FINE LADY.
 On that part whair the LIFT was maist CLERE.
 They lay full LOFT. LOFTY notions.
 195 With silver DEAW upon the roses pearling.
 BEDEWED were her eyen elere. Morning DEW.
 To knead DOUGH. BREAD is CHEAP.
 196 The vile offspring of a TRULL.
 He THRYLLED him with a spear.
 The voice THRILLED my heart.
 197 Teach your cousin to consent WINKING.
 198 The huntsman by his SLOT, or breaking earth. SLIT the bag.
 199 The KNOT was KNIT by faith.
 Ye knowe eke howe it is your owne KNIGHT.

- Thei ben to gether KNET. Draw the NET.
 200 Turtle SOUP. SIP a SOP. SUPPER-time.
 201 The SHOE PLACED under the foot.
 202 Another soul into my body SHOT.
 And dressed him by a SHOT-wyndowe.
 The commons made a shower and thunder
 with their eaps and SHOUTS.
 Shytte (shut) your gates with yren barres.
 A SHEET of water—lightning—anchor.
 SCOT and LOT. He SENT out SCOUTS.
 A pair of SCATES. SKATE glad on Thames.
 203 He left a PLEDGE. PLIGHTED FAITH.
 204 BOLD were the FOE. BOLT the door.
 Most noble Anthony,
 Let not the peece of vertue, which is set
 Betwixt us as the cymment of our loue
 To keep it BULDED, be the ramme to batter
 The fortresse of it.
 205 The companyes THRYNGEN thee.
 Thik thai THRANG about the portis all nycht.
 To THRONG a place. He THRANG among the men-
 206 As the custome and the statute BANDE.
 BOUND with a BAND he sat and wept.
 207 I don't care a KERSE.
 208 When enery BRYDDE upon his laie
 Emong the grene Ienes singeth.
 209 The grene GERS bedewit was and wet.
 210 Or with loud cry followand the chace-
 Efter the fomy BARE.
 211 He was serued in TREEN cuppes.
 212 And I saw a GLASUN see (a sea of glass-)
 213 YARE, YARE, good Iras. The YEARNIE SHE SPUN.
 214 For Maris loue of heuen
 That BARE the BLISSful BARNE that bought us on the RODE.
 215 The DAWN of day. The morning DAWNS.
 216 STERN impatience. STERNE time-wind.
 His steed was bloody red, and fomed yre,
 When with the maistring spur he did him roughly STIRE-
 217 They eate the foulis BAKEN. A flitch of BACON.
 218 To make MALT. The bread grows MOULDY.
 When mamockes was your meate,
 With MOULD bread to eat.
 319 He was a TILLER of the ground. To TILL, TILT.
 And OUERTILT al his TRUTH.
 220 How is it with aged GAUNT?
 221 FARE you well.
 222 TIE it tight. He TIGHT a great long chaine-
 223 He HELD the HILT.
 And in her other hand a cup she HILD.
 224 But yet ne fond I nought the HAFT
 Whiche might unto the blade accorde.
 225 Speake then, thou WHINID'ST leauen, speake-

- 226 THE man. THAT MOON. THAT four places. He that wyll
and can no skylle, is newer lyke to THE (wyse.)
- 227 The fire, IT burned.
He toke the cuppe
And dranke KIT up, and chaunged not his chaere.
- 228 Art thou a FRIEND, or a FIEND?
For he no more than the FIENDE.
Unto none other man is FRENDE.
- 229 He'll BRAY you in a mortar.
Bread, having much BRAN, nourishes litle.
- 230 BLIND of one eye.
She could not BLYNNE her syghes.
My tears shall never BLIN
To moist the earth.
- 231 A COWARD.
Kynges mote to hem kneel and COWRE.
- 232 To chew the CUD. To RUMINATE.
The flock their chawed CUDS do eate.
- 233 An open FIELD. FIELD-land. Wood-land.
Thorne, beeche, hasel, were FELDE.
- 234 Pot-SHERD. It was but a SHRED.
- 232 A LOUD and merry peal.
They sing LOWD. BELLOW the herde in lusty droves.
- 236 His HEAD is HEAVED.
He had a reyn bow in his HEWED.
- 237 He is an ODD man.
- 238 Fire-BRAND. The candel BRENS up in the chapell.
- 239 A LAGE (Law) is laid down.
- 240 She said AYE, then NO.
- 241 ALONG, ALIVE, AMID, ATWAY.
- 242 Ever and ANON.
- 243 A child ALONE. AN ONLY child.
- 244 He smiled ONCE.
For ONES that he hath ben blithe,
He shall ben after sorie THRIES.
- 245 The VERY man.
Without VERAY cause drede.
- 246 STARK mad. Thou art souir and STERK.
- 247 To judge the QUICK and the dead.
- 248 To have RATHER. I will rather.
'The RATHER lambs been starved with cold.
And made the RATHE and timely primrose grow.
He came RATHIST and abode lengest.
- 249 MUCH or MANY, MORE, MOST.
Hay-mow. MOCHE folke were MOWEN.
- 250 To go FORTH. WithinFORTH there is mirth.
- 251 But WHILE her daughter lived.
- 251 He is ALIVE.
For prouder woman is there none ON LYUE.
- 353 To wit. I do you TO WIT.
- 254 If NEED be.
I haue graunted that NEDES good folke moten been mighty.

- 255 HALT. But so well HALTE no man the PLOUGH.
 256 I had as LIEF not be, as live to be in awe
 Of such a thing as I, myself. A house TO LET.
 And hym her LEFE and DERE hert cal.
 257 So FAIN. He's FAIN to come to thee.
 What wonder is though I be FAINE.
 258 He is going ASTRAY. STRAWberry.
 259 To go ASUNDER. They never ASONDER wonde
 Tyll deth departeth hem.
 260 Six years AGO. Worldly joye is soone AGO.
 261 He stood AGHAST. He has an AGUE and fever.
 262 She's gone ADRIFT. What has DRIFFE you hiddir?
 263 It was kindly done. A goodLY figure.
 264 AT the palace. He fell OFF the horse.
 ON horseback. IN the house. OUT, OUT, get OUT.
 265 UPON the high and giddy TOP. Over the hill.
 266 ABOVE our HEADS the lightning ran.
 267 He's going DOWN the hill.
 268 Go AFT. He that cometh AFTER me.
 269 He that went ABOUT doing good.
 270 John comes INSTEAD of James.
 A harsh STEP-mother. BEDSTEAD.
 271 To sit NIGH—NEAR—NEXT him.
 272 She stretched herself ALONG, and rested AWHILE.
 273 AMID the daisies on the green.
 274 All these things are AGAINST me.
 275 Saul AMONG the people.
 Whan words MEDLEN with the songe,
 It doth plesance well the more.
 O MEDLE thy mercy with justice.
 And joye MEYNT with bytternesse.
 276 ATHWART the starry heavens.
 277 WARD by WARD. REWARD them AFTER their doings.
 278 None sent so vast a colony
 To both the UNDER worlds.
 279 BENEATH the bank. The NETHER house of Parliament.
 280 BEFORE—BEHIND—BELOW—BESIDE—BETWINT.
 281 Twelve miles BEYOND that place.
 282 No, not FOR an hour.
 283 The bravest OF the brave.
 284 Watch, WHILE I plunder.
 I will stay WHILE evening.
 285 FROM Glasgow TO Edinburgh.
 FROM morn TILL night.
 286 All BUT one. All EXCEPT one.
 287 He was slain BY a sword, or WITH a sword. A soldier WITH
 a sword.
 288 As swift AS an arrow. Als swift as—
 289 I read THAT I may learn.
 290 Such a system of Government as the present, has not been
 ventured on by any King SINCE the expulsion of James
 the Second.

- 291 Did George the Third reign before or SINCE that example?
 292 If I should labour for any other satisfaction BUT THAN that of
 my own mind, it would be an effect of phrenzy in me, not
 of hope; SINCE it is not truth, but opinion, that can travel
 the world without a passport.
 293 SINCE death in the end takes from all, whatsoever fortune
 or force takes from any one; it were a foolish madness
 in the shipwreck of worldly things, when all sinks but
 the sorrow, to save that.

He SEES with double SIGHT.

- 294 He demanded twenty, I gave him two LESS.
 295 I am the LEAST of the apostles.
 296 He will take LESS.
 297 He is reckLESS.
 298 A young gentleman should be careful not to venture himself
 into the company of ruffians, LEST their fashions, man-
 ners, thoughts, talke, and deeds, will very soon be like.
 299 A B AND B C AND C A form a Triangle.
 300 He WAS upon a grey steed, or
 He WORTH upon a grey steed.
 301 WITHOUT me ye can do nothing.
 302 It cannot be done, WITHOUT the master consent to it.
 303 I saw BUT two plants—nat BUT two plants.
 304 You pray, BUT it is not that God would bring you to the
 true religion.
 305 BOT SEN that Virgil standis BUT compare.
 306 I have NAT BUT my meate and drinke.
 308 THOUGH an host of men rise up against me, yet shall not my
 heart be afraid.
 308 THAH mi tonge were made of stel.
 309 They have diuerse tymes requirit of the Queen's majestie
 and her counsel, SUPPOIS they have not as yit obtenit the
 samin.
 310 Thou requirest not sacrifice, ELSE I would give it thee.
 311 Give me your daughter, ALLES I schull winnen hire in pleyu
 battayle.
 312 Though she is imprudent, YET she is not to be altogether ne-
 glected.
 313 Though I warned them, STILL they repented not.
 314 Troy will be taken, UNLESS the Palladium be preserved.
 315 We cannot love God, ONLES he prepare our harte by Grace.
 316 He must speak truth, AN they will take it. AN't please you.
 317 IF love be virtue, then is it lawful.
 GIF it be vice, it is your undoing.
 318 YEOVEN under our signet.
 319 O GIN hir face was wan.
 320 I woud not have GIEN her a groat.
 321 She YAFE, and sayd: HAUe this.
 322 IF she have done so, she deserves punishment. IF, dost thou
 answer me with IFfs?

LATIN DERIVATIVES.

“Many terms, however denominated in construction, are generally Participles or Adjectives used without any Substantive to which they can be joined, and are therefore, in *construction*, considered as Substantives.”

Act	(aliquid, something)	Actum, done.
Fate	(aliquid, something)	Fatum, spoken.
Post	(aliquid, something)	Postum, placed.
Premiss	(aliquid, something)	Missum, sent.
Verse	(aliquid, something)	Versum, turned.
Elect	(aliquid, something)	Lectum, chosen.
Flux	(aliquid, something)	Fluxum, flowed.
Credit	(aliquid, something)	Creditum, trusted.
Polite	(aliquid, something)	Politum, polished.
Lapse	(aliquid, something)	Lapsum, glided.

GREEK DERIVATIVES.

Angel, the past participle of Aggellein, to announce.
 Epistle, the past participle of Epistellein, to send.
 Apostle, the past participle of Apostellein, to send out.
 Pore, the past participle of Peirein, to go beyond.

FRENCH DERIVATIVES.

Lash, the past participle of Lascher, to throw out.
 Chance, the past participle of Cheoir, to befall.
 Destiny, the past participle of Destiner, to purpose.

The Saxon Prepositions used in the composition of the words to which reference is made, are these :—

	PAGE.
A, signifies on or in,	as Afoot, on foot, — 17
Be, signifies about or before,	as BESTir, before, — 13
For, denies or deprives,	as FORbid, FORsake, — 12
Fore, signifies before,	as FOREsee, — 18
Mis, denotes defect or error,	as MISTake, MISdeed, — 13
Over, denotes eminence or superiority,	as OVERcome, OVERhasty 15

The Latin Prepositions referred to, are these :—

	PAGE.
A, ab, or abs, signifying from or away,	as to ABSorb, — 11 and 29
Ad, signifies to or at,	as to ASCend, — 12 38
Con, com, co, col, signify together,	as CONcussion, 43
De, signifies down,	as DECrease, — 15 31
Di, dis, asunder, as,	as DISperse, — 16 34
E, ex, out of, or throw out, as	to Eject, to Elect, 12 34
In, before a verb has its simple meaning,	as to INfect, — 15 30
Ob, denotes opposition,	as OBstruct, — 13 20
Per, through or thoroughly,	as to PERforate, 11 29
Pro, forth or forwards,	as to PROJect, — 12 28
Re, again or back,	as REvolve, — 16 40
Se, apart or without,	as SEparate, — 12 44

The Greek Prepositions to which the student is referred, are these:—

	PAGE.
Ana, a sunder,	as ANALYSIS, — 16
Syn, together,	as SYNTHESIS, — 12

Derivatives from the Latin words to which the Student is referred.

<i>From</i> (<i>Compounded of</i>)		PAGE.
Absorbere, (ab & sorbeo)	absorb,	29
Accendere, (ad & candeo)	accend,	30
Aquirere, (ad & quero)	acquire,	38
Addere, (ad & do)	add,	32
Agitare, (ad & eo)	agitate,	32
Allevare, (ad & levo)	alleviate,	22
Aperire,	aperture, (aliquid, something,) aper- tum, opened,	33
Ascendere, (ad & scando)	ascend,	38
Calefacere, (caleo & facio)	calify,	42
Caput,	capital,	33
Canere,	cant, (aliquid,) cantum, sung,	27
Capere,	capture, (aliquid,) captum, taken,	43
Celebrare,	celebrate,	39
Cessare, (cessatio)	cessation,	20
Cibus,	cibarious,	42
Coartare, (con & arcto)	coart,	44
Cogere, (con & ago)	co-active, (aliquid,) coactum, fore- ed,	40
Coire, (con & eo)	coition, coitio, a verbal noun,	42
Concutere, (con & quatio)	concussion,	43
Consternere, (con & sterno)	consternation, consternation, a verbal noun,	20
Conterere, (con & tero)	contrition,	21
Crepitare, (from crepo)	crepitation,	39
Decrescere, (de & cresco)	decrease,	31
Disperse, (dis & spargo)	disperse,	34
Dividere, (dis & video)	divide,	37
Dolere,	dolorus, dolor, oris, pain, grief,	41
Ebullire, (e & bullio)	ebullition,	40
Effluere, (e & fluo)	efflux,	40
Eligere, (e & lego)	elect, (aliquid,) electum, chos- en out,	34
Expand, (ex & pando)	expand,	33
Facere,	fact, (aliquid,) factum, done,	46
Findere,	fissure, (aliquid,) fissum, cleft,	31
Fodire,	fosse, (aliquid,) fossum, dug,	43
Frangere,	fracture, (aliquid,) fractum, brok- en,	37
Gramen,	gramineous,	23

<i>From (Compounded of)</i>		PAGE.
Hebetare,	hebetate,	41
Humilitas,	humility,	42
Immergere, (in & mergo)	immerge,	48
Inficere, (in & facio)	infect,	30
Invest, (in & vestio)	invest,	36
Judicare, (from judex)	judicature,	43
Jungere,	junction,	33
Locus,	locality,	14
Lucere,	lucid, lucidus, a um—bright,	23
Macerare,	macerate,	29
Miscere.	mixture, (aliquid,) mixtum, mixed,	44
Obstruere, (ob & struo)	obstruct,	20
Obtinere, (ob teneo)	obtain,	8
Pascere,	pasture,	39
Perforare, (per & foro)	perforate,	29
Plantare,	plant,	39
Projicere, (pro & jacio)	project, (aliquid,) projectum, thrown out.	28
Preparare, (pre & paro)	prepare,	32
Recludere, (re & claudio)	recluse, (aliquid,) reclusum, shut up,	32
Revolvere, (re & volvo)	revolve,	40
Rosens, (a um)	rosy,	23
Satisfacere, (satis & facio)	satisfy,	45
Separare, (se & paro)	separate,	44
Succingere, (sub & cingo)	succinct, (aliquid,) succinctum, girded,	38
Tepere,	tepid, tepidus, a, um,	42
Trahere,	tract, (aliquid,) tractum, drawn,	22
Vendere,	vend,	43
Verus,	verily,	19
Vicinus,	vicinity,	14
Visitare, (from video)	visit,	43
Vovere,	vote, (aliquid,) votum, wished for,	45

DERIVATIVES FROM GREEK.

	PAGE.
Analucin, (ana & luo)	analytic, 47
Emecin,	emetic, kritikos, E, on, 47
Krinein,	critic, emetikos, E, on, 47
Suntheinai, (sun & tithemi)	synthetic, 47

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

The *Derivation* of the words in SMALL CAPITALS is to be traced, and the *signification* of the Prepositions used, to be told.

These beams of intelligence will be ABSORBED. The flame CREPITATES. Full of CONTRITION. In great CONSTERNATION. A sudden CONCUSSION. CESSATION from hostilities. Sympathy ALLEVIATES grief. As if to ACCEND the seas. The FLUX and REFLUX of the tide. He was ELECTED.

What is IMMERSION? The JUNCTION of the beautiful rivers. INVEST thee with a royal robe.

To impede is not to OBSTRUCT. The door was PERFORATED. He is a PROJECTOR, but he has not formed a project. A SUCCINCT account. A waste TRACT of land. Who would VEND his honour for gewgaws? In the VICINITY of London. No wiseacre shall have my VOTE. Admirable CRITIC!

What is the derivation of the word EMETIC? He treats the science both ANALYTICALLY and SYNTHETICALLY. A hundred LASHES. CHANCE, high Arbiter! A hard DESTINY. POLITE Literature. The LAPSE of time. A good ANGEL. A letter is not an EPISTLE. Paul the APOSTLE. He bled at every PORE.

“ A Post in the ground.

A military Post.

To take Post.

A Post under Government.

The Post for letters.

Post chaise or Post horses.

To travel Post.”

GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

Geoffrey Chaucer was born in the second year of Edward III, A.D. 1328.

BALE says he was a Berkshire man, Pitts would entitle Oxfordshire to his birth; but it is probable that he drew his first breath in the City of London. (See his Test. of Love.)

We may refer to the age of Chaucer for the genuine commencement of our Literature, for the earliest diffusion of free inquiry, and for the first great movement of the national mind towards emancipation from spiritual tyranny. We find him frequently (says Campbell) using satire as the moral warfare of indignation and ridicule against turpitude and absurdity, and hence he has been claimed as a Primitive Reformer. His appearance, considering the lapse of our poetry after his time, has been compared to a premature day in an English spring, after which, the gloom of winter returns, and the buds and blossoms which have been called forth by a transient sunshine, are nipt by frosts, and scattered by storms.

In the Canterbury Tales it appears to have been the design of Chaucer to compose a company of individuals of different ranks, in order to produce a great variety of distinct character, as may be learned from the Prologue which he has prefixed to them.

In order to trace the progress of any language, it is necessary that we should have before us a continued series of authors; *that those authors should have been reputable, and that their writings should have been exactly copied.* In the English Language we have not an approved author whose writings have been preserved, before the time of Chaucer.

In his writings the article SE, SOE, WAT, was laid aside, and THE, our definite article, used in its stead.

“——— to THE highe God.”

The declensions of nouns substantive, were reduced from six to one; and instead of a variety of cases in both numbers, they had only a genitive case singular, which was deduced from the nominative, by adding to it es, or s only, if it ended in e feminine; and the same form was used to express the plural number in all

its cases, as nom. shour, gen. shoures, plur. shoures—nom. name, gen. names, plur. names.

“CHRISTES secrete thinges.” “Peters wordes.”

Some nouns retained the termination *en* from the second declension of the Saxons, as *oxen*, *hosen*, *brethren*, *eyren*, (*airs*.) A few seem to have been always irregularly declined, as *men*, *wimnen*, *mice*, *feet*.

The nouns adjective had lost all distinction of gender, case, and number.

“To yield Jesu his propre rent.”

The primitive pronouns retained one oblique case in each number, as *me*, *us*; *the*, *you*; *him*, *hire*, *hem*, or *them*.

The genitive cases *min*, *thin*, *oure*, *youre*, were hardly ever distinguishable from pronouns possessive as in Latin, thus,

“Amor MEI,”—“The love I bear to myself.”

“Amor MEUS,”—The love I bear to another.”

In the plural number the genitive case sometimes retained its proper power.

Our ALLER (of all) house,—the house of us all.

Chaucer uses *they* or *he*, but never *them* or *their*.

The pronouns possessive were in the same state with the adjectives, *min*, *thin*, *his*, *hire*, *oure*, *youre*, *hir*, or *their*. The last four of these pronouns were sometimes expressed a little differently,—*hires*, *oures*, *youres*, and *hirs*, or *theirs*, as they are still used when the noun to which they belong is understood. Whose book is this? We answer, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, or *theirs*, or we declare this book is *hers*, *ours*, &c.

The interrogative and relative *who*, had a genitive and accusative case, whose and whom, but no variety of number.

The demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that*, had a plural expression *thise* and *tho*, but no variety of case.

The other words which are often (though improperly) placed in the class of pronouns, were all undeclined like the adjectives, except *eyther*, *neyther*, *other*, which had a genitive case singular, *eytheres*, *neytheres*, *otheres*; *other*, *another*, *alius*, had a genitive case singular, and a plural number, *otheres*; and *aller*, a corruption of *EALRA*, was in use as the genitive plural of *all*. *Self* in the Saxon language, was declined like other adjectives, and joined in construction with personal pronouns and substantives. They said *le sylf*, *min sylfes*, *me sylfne*, *Peter sylf*.

Self, like other adjectives was undeclined, when Chaucer writes

self, selv and selven, those varieties do not denote any distinction of case or number, for he uses indifferently himself and himselfen, himself and himselfen. Instead of declining the personal pronouns prefixed to self, he constantly uses myself for I-self and me-self; thy-self for thou-self and thee-self; himself and hireself for he-self and she-self; and in the plural number, ourself for we-self and us-self, yourself for ye-self and you-self, and hemself for they-self.

The verb had one mood, the indicative; and two tenses, the present and the past. All the other varieties of mood and time were expressed by auxiliary verbs. "The grammar of a language is one thing, its capacity of expression is another."

In the inflections of their verbs they differed very little from us in the singular number, I love, thou loves, he loveth, but in the plural, some adhered to the old Saxon form, we loveth, ye loveth, they loveth, others adopted what seems to have been the Tentonick, we loven, ye loven, they loven. In the plural of the past tense the later form prevailed, we loveden ye loveden, they loveden.

The second person plural of the imperative terminated in eth. The Saxon infinitive in an had been changed into en—to loven to liven, and they were beginning to drop the n—to love, to live. The present participle began to be terminated in ing, as loving, though the old form in ende or ande, was still in use, as lovende, lovande, and the past participle (as it is sometimes called) continued to be formed, as the past tense itself was, in ed, except among the irregular verbs, in which it generally terminated in ex.

The greatest part of the auxiliary verbs were used and inflicted in the present and past tenses of their indicative and subjunctive moods, and prefixed to the infinitive mood of the verb to which they were auxiliary, I woll loven, I mow or con loven, we shullen or willen loven, we mowen or connen loven. In the past tense, I shulde loven, I wolde, mighte, or moughte loven, we shulden, wolden, mighten, or moughten, or conden loven.

The auxiliary to haven was a complete verb, and prefixed to the participle of the past time, was used to express (what some grammarians are pleased to call) the preterperfect and preterpluperfect tenses.

The auxiliary to ben was a complete verb, and it, prefixed to the same participle with the help of the other auxiliary verb, supplied the place of the whole passive voice.

With regard to the indeclineable parts of speech, they remained either pure Saxon, or abbreviations.

Such was generally the state of the Saxon part of the English Language when Chaucer began to write. Let us now take a brief view of the accession, which it received at different times from Normandy. It appears that the French words imported from time to time, were made subject either immediately or by degrees to the laws of the Saxon idiom. The words imported were chiefly nouns substantive, adjectives, verbs, and participles. The adverbs derived from French adjectives seem to have been formed from them after they were anglicised, as they have all the Saxon termination *lich* or *ly* instead of the French *MENT*.

Thus rarely, continually, veraily, bravely, which correspond to the French adverbs *rarement*, *continuellement*, *veraiment*, *bravement*.

As to the other indeclinable parts of speech, our language, sufficiently rich in its own stores, had not borrowed any thing from them except an interjection or two. The nouns substantive in the French language had lost their cases long before the time of which we are speaking, such of them as were naturalized seem all to have acquired a genitive case, according to the corrupted Saxon form which has been noticed above, and the French adjectives were reduced to the simple state of the English adjective without case, gender, or number.

The French verbs laid aside their difference of conjugation. *Accorder*, *souffrir*, *recevoir*, *descendre* were regularly changed into *accorden*, *suffren*, *receiven*, *desenden*. They did not retain any peculiarity of inflection, which could distinguish them from verbs of Saxon growth. The participle in *ING* in some verbs appear to have still preserved its original French form, *USANT*, *SUFFISANT*, &c. &c. The past participle adopted almost universally the regular Saxon termination in *ed*, as *accorded*, *suffred*, *received*, *descended*, it even frequently assumed the particle *GE*, or *y*, which among the Saxons was very generally prefixed to this participle. Hence it may be inferred that at the time of Chaucer—the form of the language was Saxon, but the matter partly French.



VERSIFICATION OF CHAUCER.

The offences against metre in an English verse, must arise either from a superfluity or a deficiency of syllables, or from the accents being improperly placed.

With respect to the first species of irregularity, there are not

any superfluities in Chaucer's verses that may not be reduced to just measure by the usual practices of modern poets.

A great number of Chaucer's verses labour under an apparent deficiency of a syllable or two ; but this verse may be made correct by adopting, in certain words, a pronounciation, which we have reason to believe was used in his time, for instance, the genitive case singular and plural of nouns ; the regular termination of the past verse and its participle ; e, feminine; the infinitive mood and the plural number of verbs, were all pronounced. Thus, shoures, croppes, shires, lordes, perced, bathed, wered ; hoste, faee, large ; slepen, maken, longen, seken.

Chaucer appears not to have accented the same syllables that we do, on the contrary, in his French words he most commonly laid his accent according to the French custom, on the last syllable, or the last but one. In French words ending in e feminine, the pronounciation, we know, is still the very reverse of ours. Thus, lieour, corages, reson, viage, visage, usage, manere, laboure, prelat, langage, mariage, contree.

In the same manner he accents the last syllable of the participle in ing,—wedding, coming, living, crying, bremming. The old participle of the present tense in and appears to have been originally accented on that syllable. Thus berand, spryngand, fleand, seand.

He seems to have followed this practice in the middle of verses, whenever it gave a more harmonious flow to his metre. Thus vertue, nature, aventure, honour.

It is surprising that Chaucer without masters, either French, or Italian to guide him, has so seldom failed to place his accents in such a manner as to produce the cadence best suited to the nature of his verse.

GENITIVE CASE, AND PLURAL NUMBER, IN ES, TO BE PRONOUNCED.

PEES, quod our Hoste, for CRISTES moder dere,
Tell forth thy tale, and spare it not at all.
In shrift, in preching, is my diligence,
And study, in Peters wordes, and in PAULES.
And more we seen of CRISTES seecre thing,
Than borel folk, although that they be kings.

OLD INFINITIVE AND PLURAL NUMBER USED.

Thise curates BEN so negligent and slow,
To gropen tendrely a conscience.
I dare wel sayn that er than half an hour
After his deth ! I saw him borne to blisse.

N SOMETIMES DROPPED.

Came to an hous ther he was want to be,
Refreshed more than in a hundred places,
To yield our Lord Jesu his propre rent ;
To spreade his word is sette all min entent.

E FEMININE PRONOUNCED.

He looked as it were a wilde bare,
And grinte with his teeth, so was he wroth.
Bed-red upon a couche low he lay.
But by your grete goodnesse by your leve
I wolde pray you that ye not you greve.

E SOMETIMES SILENT.

Grand mercy, Dame, that have I found alway.
Now by your faith, o dere sire ! quod she.

AUXILIARY HAVE, WITH THE INFINITIVE.

I have upon this benche faren ful well,
Here have I eten many a merry mele.

AUXILIARY SHALL, WILL, COULD, SHOULD, WITH THE INFINITIVE.

O dere maister ! quod this sike man,
How have ye faren sin that March began.
I could of ire say so mochel sorwe,
My tale shulde lasten til to-morwe.
This Cambusean of which I have you told,
In real vestiments, sit on his deis
With diadem ful high in his paleis,
And holte his feste so solempne and so riche
That in this world ne was there non itliche,
Of which if I shall tellen all the array,
Than wold it occupie a somers day.

FRENCH ACCENT EMPLOYED.

And dronkenness is eke a foule record
Of any man, and namely of a lord.
We live in poverté and in abstinence,
And borel folk in richesse and dispence.
God wot, quod he, laboured have I feel sore,
And specially for thy salvation
Have I sayd many a precious orison.

CONDITIONAL FORM OF THE VERB.

And after that a roasted pigges hed,
(But I ne wolde for me no beest were ded).

As saith Senek, that during his estat,
Upon a day, out riden knightes two ;
And, as Fortune wold that it were so,
That on of hem came home, that other nought.

YOURS &c.,—NOT PERSONAL BUT POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

And therefore may ye see that our praieres
Ben to the highe God more acceptable
Than youres, with YOUR festes at your table.

PARTICIPLE.

Accordant to his wordes was his chere,
As helpeth art of speech hem that it lere.

ME, THEE, HIM THINKETH USED BY CHAUCER.

ME thinketh they ben like Jovinian,
Pat as a whale, and walken as a Swan.
Us thought it was not worth to make it wise,
And granted him withouten more avise.

ALLER—GEN. OF ALL.

Shall have a supper at your aller cost,
Here in this place sitting by this post.
Up rose our Hoste, and was our aller cok,
And gadered us together in a flock.

IMPERATIVE IN ETH.

Now drawETH cutte or that ye farther twinne;
He which that hath the shortest shal beginne.
Ne studiETH nought; lay hand to every man,
Anon to drawen every wight began.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

We may have a Taste of Chaucer's style, in his Description of the sudden stir and fear that happened on the Cok's being carried away by a Fox.

The sely Widow and her Daughters two
Herde the Hennes erie and make wo,
And at the Dore sterte they anon,
And saw the Fox towards the wood gon,
And bare upon his back the Cokke away,
And cried out Harow and well away.
Aha, the Foxe, and after HEM they ran,
And eke with staves many another man,
Ran, Coll or Dog, Talbot and eke Garlonde,
And Malkin with her distaff in her honde.
Ran Cow and Calfe, and eke the very HoggES,
For they so sore aferde were of the DogGES,
And shouting of men, and of women eke,
They ran so, her herte thought to breke.
They yellen as fendes do in hell;
The Duckes cried as men would them quell.

In at the halle dore al sodenly,
Ther came a knight upon a stede of bras,

And in his hond a brod mirrour of glass ;
 Upon his thombe he had of gold a ring,
 And by his side a naked swerd hanging ;
 And up he rideth to the highe hoard,
 In all the halle ne was ther spoke a word
 For mervaille of this knight ; him to behold
 Full besily they waiten young and old.

Whanne that April with his shoures sote
 The droughte of March hath perced to the rote,
 And bathed every veine in swiche licour,
 Of whiche vertue engendred is the flour ;
 Whan Zephyrus eke with his sote brethe,
 Enspired hath in every holt and hethe
 The tendre croppes, and the younge sonne
 Hath in the Ram his halfe cours yronne,
 And smale foules maken melodie,
 That slepen all night with open eye,
 So priketh hem Nature in hir corages,
 Than longen folk to gon on pilgrinages.
 And palmeres for to seken strange strondes,
 To serve halwes couthe in sondry londes ;
 And specially from every shires end
 Of Englelond to Canterbury they wend,
 The holy blissful martyr for to seke,
 That hem hath holpen whan that they were seke.

DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES.

Avisé, to observe ; aviseth you, look to yourselves.

Borel, made of plain coarse stuff ; borel men, laymen.

Corages, hearts, inclination, spirit, courage.

Couthe, knew, kenned, was able, pa. t. or part. pa. of CEN-

NAN.

Deis, desk, bench, seat, table. To sit at DEIS wit one,
 hospitium, is taken for friendship, alliance, covenant.

Dispence, expence, dispendium, cost, charge, damage.

Estat, estate, condition, administration of government.

Gropen, to search, examine by feeling.

Harow, haro, chew, io, "heu and cry," "an out-cry for
 help."

Holte, holdeth. SEE SAX. DER. PAGE 41.

Lere, learneth. SEE SAX. DER. PAGE 41.

Seke, siek, sometimes used as a noun for sickness.

Shrift, confession, from serifan, to confess.

Sote, swote, sweet, from swoetan, part. swoet ; suet, Sax. ;
 sute, Belg. ; sust, Teut. ; suavis, e, Latin.

"After SWEET meet comes sour sauce."

GAVIN DOUGLAS,
BISHOP OF DUNKELD.

GAVIN DOUGLAS, Bishop of Dunkeld, was born in the end of 1474, or the beginning of 1475, two years after the birth of James IV.

Sir D. Lindsay, who was contemporary with Bishop Douglas, informs us that ‘the Bishop’s works are more than five;’ Dempster specifies only five; but the Bishop himself alludes to a sixth.

The five of which Dempster gives us a particular list, are *Palatium Honoris*, *Auræ Narrationes*, *Comediæ Sacræ*, *Virgilii Œneis* *Scoticis rhythmis translata*, *Liber de Rebus Scoticis*.

The Palace of Honour which the Bishop wrote when he was about 27 years of age, is an Allegorical Poem, designed to show the vanity of worldly pomp, and the Felicity of Virtue.

Of the *Auræ Narrationes*, and the *Comediæ Sacræ*, we can give no other account than that the former was probably a short Treatise on Heathen Mythology, and the latter an amusing description of great and virtuous characters, taken from Sacred and Profane History.

The Book *de Rebus Scoticis*, ‘A Treatise on Scottish Affairs,’ was probably that sent to Polydore, in 1520, or 1521, the year of Gawin Douglas’s death.

ANALYSIS OF BISHOP DOUGLAS’S STYLE.

I. His Orthography is not UNIFORM.

II. HE, SHE, HIM, HIS, QUHAM, are applied to things inanimate, as,

And lyke as the grete roche crag with ane soun
From the top of sum montane tumlyt down,
Quhen that it is ouer symte with windis blast,
Or with the drumly schouris spate down east,
Or than be lang proces of mony zeris,
Lowsing away the erd and away veris,
Is made to fal and tombil with all his swecht,
Lyke til ane wikkyt hil of huge wecht,

Haldyng HYS farde the disceance of the bra,
 Wyth mony skyp and stend baith to and fra,
 Quhyl that HE schoutys fer on the plane ground,
 And all that he ower rekys doys confound,
 Woddys, heirdis, flokkys, cattal and men,
 Ouer welterand wyth HYM in the depe glen.

III. Z is used for u or y, when u or y begins a syllable, or is a consonant, (as some term it,) as ZE, ZEAR, for ye, year, and SULZE, cheinzes, for sulye, cheinyes, or as they are now spelt, soil, chains.

The planis eik and SULZE of Celene.

IV. Y is sometimes omitted for the sake of the verse; as, sa for say, da for day.

V. Wi is sometimes used instead of ous, as richtwis for righteous, wrangwis for wrangous.

VI. U is generally employed for o and oo, and on the contrary, o is frequently used for a, as buke for book, luf for love, tone for tune.

VII. V and U are used promiscuously. W is used for u, and sometimes u for w, as bewty for beauty, doun for down.

VIII. T is often omitted before ch, as cache for catch. Tch or ch is used for k, as pik for pitch. T is sometimes added to the end of words, as caucht for catch. D is frequently changed into t and t into d, as standart for standard, boddoum for bottom.

IX. S and c are often used for each other, as decist for desist, rais for race.

X. Quh is always used for wh, as, quhyte for white, or hypocritical.

‘ And his dissimillit slekit wourdes QUHYTE.’

XI. Words which now have n after g, have it befor g, as, ring for reign.

XII. L is sometimes used where it is now omitted, and omitted where it is now used, as awalk, awake, fou for full.

XIII. K or kk is often put for ct, as, contrakk for contract.

XIV. I is generally printed as i. I and y are used promiscuously for each other, and i is often used for e and u, as invy for envy, sindry for sundry.

XV. H after s is often omitted or turned into another s, as bus for bush, wissit for wished.

XVI. F is frequently used for v, and v for f, as *luf* for love, *wiffis* for wives, *live* for life. V is generally employed instead of f for the sake of verse.

XVII. E is frequently found when we now use ee, ea, ae, eo, y or ie, and before u or w where it is not now used, as, *kene* for keen, *tre* for tree, *pece* for peace, *sustene* for sustain, *bounte* for bounty, *roule* for rule. Ei is sometimes used for ea, as, *reik* for reach.

XVIII. D, in imitation of the French is sometimes omitted, as, *plege* for pledge, *avice* for advice. D is found for th, and th for d, as *fader* for father, *tythings* for tidings. De initial is used where we do not now use it, and vice versa, as *defaid* for faded, *gre* for degree.

XIX. C is put between s and h, before h when we now use g, generally omitted before k, and sometimes turned into k, as, *schort* for short, *richt* for right, *nek* for neck, *skattir* for scatter.

XX. A letter is added sometimes to the end of a word, or near it, sometimes to the beginning of it, and sometimes taken away, *sermond* for sermon, *adoun* for down, *armony* for harmony.

XXI. It denotes the Participle of the Perfect Tense, the third person singular of verbs, and ed. Ith is put for eth.

His feris al RASIT the clamour hie.

And followand their chiftane, he and he.

XXII. Is is the sign of the plural number, of the genitive singular, and the second person singular of verbs.

XXIII. Two words now separated are joined into one, words now joined were then separated, and sometimes joined, and sometimes separated, as *to cum* for to come, with all for withal, *over flowis* for overflowes, *perordour* for per ordour.

XXIV. To is prefixed to verbs and participles, as, *to lame*, for lamed, *to brists* for bursts, *to quaking* for quake.

The dere so dedelic woundit, and to LAME

Unto his kynd ressett gan fleing lame.

To before al signifies altogether, as, *all to schaik*, that is, altogether shaken.

XXV. Many words now formed from the supine of Latin verbs were formed from their present tense, as *expreme* for express, *propone* for propose, *diffounded* for diffused.

XXVI. The last syllable is often changed for the sake of the verse, as saw for save.

On horsbak in this Tarchone baldly draw,
Wilful his pepil to support and saw.

XXVII. Two words of the same sound and number of syllables are made to rhyme with each other, provided their signification be different, as kynd with kynd.

Or than sum goddest of thyr Nymphy is KYND
Maistres of woddis, beis to us happy and KYND.

XXVIII. Preterites not now used were employed, as, beuk, for did bake, lap, for did leap, begoude, for begin.

Ed is generally admitted after verbs or adjectives, derived from Latin participles, in tus, as, separate for separated, predestinate for predestinated.

XXIX. In the numbers and persons of verbs, the terminations are often used promiscuously, IS is often used in the second person, either singular or plural, of the imperative, as, heris, herkis, hear you, hark.

XXX. Participles are used as verbs, and verbs as Participles, for the sake of the verse, as walkyn, for walks, occupyit for occupy, blaw for blawin, diserf for deserving or desert,

'O lord, how grete brute, noyis and soune,
Of confluence that WALKIN him about.
We wretchit Troianis, with the windis BLAW
Throw strang stremis, and mony divers se',
According thy DISERF in all degre'.

The last is an apocope, the first two are examples of Paragoge.

XXXI. The plural of nouns is frequently used for the singular and vice versa.

XXXII. Two negatives deny more strongly.

My vowis NOR my prayeris grete and smal,
War NOT accept to nane of Goddis all!

XXXIII. Words, which are now superfluous; are used for the sake of the verse, and other reasons, as FOR before TO and TILL; do, gan and can before verbs; he, him and the before proper names.

XXXIV. Several words are omitted or understoode, as, who,

that, which ; after, of, as before soon as; do, be, have, is, are, the, I, and particles of the same description.

‘Quham the Troyanis so awfull felt in armes,
And dred sa oft his furour, wrocht thaym harmes.’

XL. The accent generally falls upon the same syllables except on the last syllable of the verse, the number of syllables in the verses are unequal, but this inequality may in a great measure be accounted for by contractions or elisions, and diæreses or divisions of syllables. Rutuliane must be scanned, thus,

Down bet ane Rutl'ane hecht Emathio; and brane, thus,
‘Qihil blude and bra-ene all togiddir mixt.’

Huge is often of two syllables, as,

‘Quhilk was sa huge, bot to his estate.’

Is at the end of words sometimes makes a separate syllable, sometimes not, as,

‘The BATTELLIS and the man I will diserine,
Fra TROYIS boundis first that fugitiue,
By fate to Italie come.’

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

The words in SMALL CAPITALS are to be referred to the rules given. The derivation of all the words may be traced by reference to SAXON DERIVATIVES.

‘Or FOR to se thaym machit on the grene,
Derene the bargane wyth thare wappinnis kene.’

And sone AS he persauis quhare that went.

NOR se that NO man be swere NOR SLAW to rin
Tyl our haisty unset we wyl begyn.

And feil tymes defendit the, and forbad
To go the way thou BEGUNNYING had.

O hie Princees, quham to Jupiter has GRANT
To beild ane new ciete, and to dant
The violence of proude folk by just law.

O ze sa happy saulis, TELLITH me,
And thou, maist souerane poet, SCHEW, quod SCHE.

And thare eldaris of Troy wreik and revenge,
And the tempyl of Mynerue POLLUTE clenge.

And wyth hyr solis first did mark the GROUND,
With darti's kene, and hedis scharplie GROUND.

That under erth, or law in hel down BENE,
Or in the fomy seyis stremes grene.

Than lat vs strine that realme for to POSSEDE,
The QUHILK was hecht to Abraham and his sede:
Lord, that vs wroecht and boecht, graunt vs that hald.

The craggis al about this rolk WAS worne,
With wedderis blast TO HOLKIT and TO SCHORNE.

A GOOD COUNSELL FOR EUERY MAN TO DO AS THEY WOLDE BE
DONE UNTO.

Be not ouer studyous to spy ane mote in myn E,
That in zour awin ane ferrye bot CAN NOT se,
And do to me, as ze WALD be done to ;
Now hark schirris, thare is NA mare ado ;
QUHA list attend, GYFFIS audience and draw nere,
ME thoct Virgil BEGOUTH in this MANERE.

THE SPACE, TYME, AND DATE OF THE TRANSLACIOUN OF THIS
BUKE.

Completit was this werk Virgiliane,
Apoun the feist of Marye Magdalane,
Fra Cristis birth ; the date QUHA list to here,
Ane thousand fyne hundreth and threttene yere :
Quhilke for vthir grete occupacioun lay
Vnsterit clois beside me mony ane day :
And neuirtheles, quidder I SERF thank or wyte,
Fra tyme I thareto set my pen to wryte,
(Thocht God wate gif thir boundis wer ful wyde
To me, that had sic besines besyde,)
Apoun this wyse, as god list LEX me grace,
It was compilyt in anchtene monethis space :
Set I feil syth sic twa monethis in fere
Wrote neuir ane wourd, nor micht the volume stere,
For graue materis, and grete sollicitude,
That al sic lauboure fer beside me stude,
And thus grete skant of time, and besy cure,
Has made my werk mare subtil and obscure,
And not so PLESAND as it aucht to be.
Quharfore, ZE curtes redaris, perdoun me ;
Ze writaris al, and gentil redaris eik,
Offendis not my volume, I beseik,

Bot rede lele, and tak gude tent in tyme,
 Ze nouthir magil, nor mismeter my ryme,
 NOR alter NOT my wourdis, I zon pray.
 Lo this is all, bew schirris, haue gude day.

—

CONCLUSION.

Now is my werk al finist and complete,
 QUHOM lous YRE, nor fyris birNAND hete,
 Nor trensCHEAND swerd SAL defAYS, nor down THRING,
 Nor lang proces of age, consumes all thing :
 Qhen that vnknawin day sal him addres,
 Quhilk not but on this body power has,
 And endis the date of myne vncertane cild ;
 The bettir part of me sal be vpheild
 Aboue the sternis perpetnaly to ring,
 And here my name remane, but emparing :
 Throw OUT the yle xclepit Albione
 Red sal I be, and sounge with mony one :
 Thus vp my pen and instrumentis ful zore
 On Virgillis post I fix for euermore,
 Nenir from thens sic matteris to discrine :
 My muse sal now be clene contemplatiue,
 And solitare, as doith the bird in cage ;
 SEN fer by warne all is my chyldis age,
 And of my dayis nere passit the half date,
 That nature suld me granting, wele I wate .
 Thus sen I feile down sweyAND the ballance,
 Here I resigne up zounkeris obseruance ;
 And wyl derek my labouris enermoir
 Vnto the commoun welth and Goddis gloir.
 Adew, gud readeris, God gif zou al gud nycht,
 And eftir deith grant vs his heuinly lycht.

DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES.

PAGE.	A	PAGE.	R
11	Apoun, upon. <i>See Saxon Derivatives page 15.</i>	2	Rekys. <i>See Rack, Der. page 38.</i>
	B	5	Ressett, a place of refuge, from resetter, to receive.
8	Bargane, fight. <i>See Der. page 31.</i>		'The RESSETT is as ill as the thief.'
11	Bew, bean, fine.		S
11	Begouth, begoude, begun. <i>See Der. page 16.</i>	9	Schorn, cut asunder. <i>See Der. page.</i>
6	Beis, be, beis blythe, be glad.	11	Schirris, sirs, from schirow, dominus.
6	Brute, fame, noise. <i>See Licr. page 39.</i>	2	Schotys, shot. <i>See Der. page 29.</i>
	D	11	Serf, deserf, deserve.
8	Derne, to fight. <i>See Der. page 45.</i>	10	Sen, since. <i>See Der. page 10.</i>
	E	3	Slekit, flattering, sleek, smooth, soothing.
9	Eild, age; eildis, ages.	9	Sternis, stars. <i>See Der. page 38.</i>
	F	2	Swecht, weight, s being prefixed to weight.
2	Farde, force, weight, from fardeaux.		T
8	Feil syth, oftentimes.	9	Thring, thrust. <i>See Der. page 33.</i>
11	Feil, many, syth, time.	9	Trenscheand, cutting, from trencher, to cut off.
	H		W
5	He and he, all or every one.	10	Wate, wat, to know. <i>See Der. page 26.</i>
9	Hecht, named, promised, from HÆTAN. <i>See Der. page 21.</i>		Z
	L	2	Zeris, years. <i>See Der. page 32.</i>
11	Lele, right, lawful, faith- ful, true, honest.	10	Zore, ready, desirous, smart, sharp, prepared. <i>See Der. page 32.</i>
	M		
11	Mangil, to mangle.		
	O		
2	Or than, before that time.		

EDMUND SPENSER.

SPENSER was born in London, and educated at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge.

He was created Poet Laureat to Queen Elizabeth, but for some time, says Mr. Upton, he wore a barren laurel, and possessed only the place without the pension.

It is said the Queen, upon his presenting some poems to her, ordered him a gratuity of a hundred pounds; but that the Lord Treasurer objecting to it, said, with scorn of the poet, "What! all this for a song?" The Queen replied, "Then give him what is reason." Spenser waited for some time, but had the mortification to find himself disappointed of the Queen's intended bounty. Upon this he took a proper opportunity to present a paper to Queen Elizabeth, in the manner of a petition, in which he reminded her of the orders she had given, in the following lines:—

I was promis'd on a time
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this season,
I have receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason.

This paper produced the desired effect, and the Queen, not without reproving the Treasurer, immediately directed the payment of the hundred pounds she had first ordered.

Chaucer and Spenser are the two ancient English poets, who seem, as a writer observes, to have taken deep root, like old British oaks, and to flourish in defiance of all the injuries of time and weather. These two geniuses were of a very different kind.—Chaucer excelled in his characters, Spenser in his descriptions. The latter has been the father of more English poets than any other of our writers, because his embellishments of description, the most striking part of poetry, are rich and lavish beyond comparison.

It is said that Cowley first caught his flame by reading Spenser; Milton owned him for his original; Dryden studied and commended him; Gray habitually read him when he wished to frame

his thoughts for composition, and there are few eminent poets in the language who have not been essentially indebted to him.

‘Hither, as to their fountain, other stars
Repair, and in their urns draw golden light.’

His Fairy Queen is more known and celebrated than any of his other writings.

It is an Allegory, (continued Metaphor,) Fable, or Story, in which, under imaginary persons or things, is shadowed some real action or instructive moral. In some instances the characters in the ‘Fairy Queen’ have a threefold allusion.

Gloriana is at once an emblem of true glory, an Empress of Fairy-land, and her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth. Envy is a personified passion, and also a witch, and, with no very charitable insinuation, a type of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. The Knight in dangerous distress is Henry IV. of France—and the Knight of Magnificence, Prince Arthur—an ancient British hero, is the bulwark of the Protestant faith in the Netherlands.

Upton, in the preface to his edition of the Fairy Queen, observes that the fable has a beginning, a middle, and an end. The beginning is, the British Prince saw in a vision the Fairy Queen, and fell in love with her; the middle, his search after her, with the adventures that he underwent; the end, his finding whom he sought.

It is the gradual advance of our language into modern polish and succinctness that has now to be pointed out. In Spenser we meet with but few of the Anglo-Saxon idioms which are so common in Chaucer.

“Spenser,” says Campbell, “threw the soul of harmony into our verse, and made it more warmly, tenderly, and magnificently descriptive than ever it was before, or, with a few exceptions, than it has ever been since. We shall no where find more airy and expansive images of visionary things, a sweeter tone of sentiment, or a finer flush in the colours of language, than in this Rubens of English poetry. His expression, though antiquated, is beautiful in its antiquity, and like the moss and ivy on some majestic building, covers the fabric of his language with romantic and venerable associations.”

With regard to the time of his death, the inscription on his monument erected by Robert Devereux, informs us

Heare lyes (expecting the second comminge of our Saviour Christ Jesus) the body of Edmund Spenser, the prince of poets in

his tyme; whose divine spirit needs noe other witnesse, than the works which he left behind him. He was borne in London in the year 1510, and died in the yeare 1596.

His stanza consists of nine verses of the heroic kind, in which the 1st and 3d, the 2d 4th, 5th, and 7th, the 6th, 8th, and 9th, rhyme to one another, as in the following instance:—

Enforst to seeke some covert nigh at HAND,
A shadie grove not farr away they SPIDE,
That promist ayde the tempest to withSTAND,
Whose loftie trees, yelad with summers PRIDE,
Did spred so broad that heavens light did HIDE,
Not perceable with power of any STARR;
And all within were pathes and alleies WIDE,
With footing worne, and leading inward FARRE,
Faire harbour that them seems, so in they entred ARRE.

1st and 3d—hand—withstand.

2d, 4th, 5th, and 7th—spide—pride—hide—wide.

6th, 8th, and 9th—starr—farre—arre.

In order to prevent so many jingling terminations in one Stanza, he sometimes introduces hemisties, thus

And after them herself eke with her went
To seke the fugitive (completed in the second edition) both
farre and nere.

He also makes two words, though spelt the same, yet if of different significations, to rhyme to each other.

Phoebus, which is the sun HOTE,
That shineth upon earth HOYE.

And comming where the knight in slumber LAY,
Then seemed him his lady by him LAY.

B. I., C. I., ST. 47.

Yet is Cleopolis for earthly FAME—
The fairest peece—
That covet in the immortal booke of FAME.
But one of you, al be hym lothe or LEFE,
He must go pipin in an ivie LEFE.

He even alters, adds, and takes away a letter.

But temperance, said he, with golden SQUIRE, (square)
Betwixt them both can measure out a meane,
Neither to meet in pleasures who DESIRE.

B. I., C. I., ST. 58.

Some mouth'd like greedy ostryges, some FASTE (faced)
Like loathly toades, some fashioned in the waste
Like swine.

B. II., C. I., ST. 58.

The Poet seems to have spelt the endings alike, though the printer does not always observe it.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

The STANZA, and the PECULARITY of the WORDS in SMALL CAPITALS, are to be explained. The Derivation of the Words may be traced.

And forth they passe, with pleasure forward led
 Joying to heare the birdies sweet harmony,
 Which therein shrouded from the tempest DRED,
 Seemd in their song to scorn the cruell sky.
 Much can they praise the trees so straight and HY,
 The sayling pine, the cedar proud and tall,
 The vine-propp elme, the poplar never dry,
 The builder oake, sole king of forrests all,
 The aspine, good for staves, the cypresse funerALL.

Upon the top of all his loftie crest
 A bounch of heares discolour'd diversly,
 With sprinkled pearle and gold full richly dREST,
 Did shake, and seemed to daunce for jollity;
 Like to an almond tree ymounted HYE
 On top of greene Selinis all alone,
 With blossoms brave bedecked daintily,
 Whose tender looks do tremble every one,
 At everie little breath that under heaven is blown.

Exceeding shone, like Phoebus fayrest childe,
 That did presume his fathers fyrie wayne,
 And flaming mouthes of steedes unwonted wilde,
 Through highest heaven with weaker hand to RAYNE,
 Proud of such glory and advancement vayne,
 While flashing beames do daze his feeble EYEN,
 He leaves the welkin way most beaten playne,
 And, wrapt with whirling wheelles, inflames the SKYEN
 With fire not made to burne, but fayrely for to SHYNE.

B. I., C. IV., ST. 1X.

Now when the rosy-fingred morning faire,
 Weary of aged Tithones saffron bed,
 Had spread her purple robe through deawy aire,
 And the high hills Titan discovered,
 The royall virgin shooke off drousyhed,
 And rising forth out of her baser BOWRE,
 Lookt for her knight, who far away was fled,
 And for her dwarte, that wont to wait each HOURE;
 Then gan she wail and weepe to see that woeful STOWRE.

B. I., C. II., ST. VII.

Though Spencer's style is not now Reputable, National, and Present, yet we have reason to infer that it was once deemed Elegant, for it is said by his contemporaries that to Purity and Perspicuity, he added all the graces of Figure and Harmony. His Metaphors, both Elevating and Personifying, are generally suitable, well chosen, and striking. He seldom crowds them on the same object, pursues them too far, or blends Metaphorical and Plain language; and if his Metaphors are occasionally mixed, it is because they are agreeable to nature, and therefore suitably suggested. Some of his Personifications are very bold; inanimate objects not only live, but they act and evince emotion; thus,

‘ Upon the top of all his loftie crest,
A BOUNCH of HEARES discoloured diversly,
With sprinkled pearle and gold full richly drest,
Did shake, and seemed to DAUNCE for JOLLITY.

The objects from which he drew his comparisons, were accommodated to the nature of his subject, and must have been known to most of his readers.

The resemblance direct or analogous in his Similes, is seldom either too striking or too remote.

“ Among the Allegories in Canto X., it is impossible not to distinguish that venerable figure of contemplation in his hermitage on the top of a hill, represented as an old man almost wasted away in study,”

With snowy lockes adowne his shoulders shed,
As HOARY frost with spangles doth attire
The massy braunches of an oke halfe DED.

The *Resemblance*, implied or expressed in the following figures (of speech,) is to be *traced*, and *reasons* are to be assigned for their *natural* and *harmonising suggestion*.

The light which is let into the house of Riches, is
Such as a lamp, whose LIFE doth FADE AWAY;
Or as the moon, CLOATHED with cloudy night.

A giant's fall is —————; As an aged tree,
Whose HART-STRINGS with KEENE steele nigh HEWEN be;
The mightie trunck, half rent with RAGGED RIFT,
Doth roll adowne the rocks, and fall with fearefull drift.

The following verses are a beautiful memorial of the friendship which Spenser contracted with Sir Walter Raleigh, described under the name of the Shepherd of the Ocean :

——— I sate, as was my trade,
 Under the foot of Mole, that mountain hore,
 Keeping my sheep amongst the cooly shade
 Of the green alders, by the Mulla's shore ;
 Then a strange shepherd chanc'd to find me out,
 Whither allured with my pipe's delight,
 Whose pleasing sound yshrilled far about,
 Or thither led by chance, I know not right,
 Whom, when I asked from what place he came,
 And how he hight ? himself he did yleep
 The Shepherd of the Ocean by name,
 And said he came far from the main-sea deep.
 He sitting me beside, in that same shade
 Provoked me to play some pleasant fit,
 And when he heard the musicke that I made,
 He found himself full greatly pleas'd at it.
 Yet, aemuling my pipe, he took in hond
 My pipe, before that aemuled of many,
 And plaid thereon, for well that skill he con'd,
 Himself as skilful in that art as any.

The last Canto of the Second Book, being designed to show the trial of the virtue of Temperance, abounds with the most pleasurable ideas, which the fancy of the poet could suggest. Spenser has two stanzas descriptive of a garden and fountain. In the latter stanza, which is an imitation of Tasso, " he seems to make the music he describes."

Eftsoones they heard a most melodious sound
 Of all that more delight a daintie care,
 Such as at once might not on living ground,
 Save in this paradise, be heard elsewhere ;
 Right hard it was for wight which did it heare
 To read what manner musicke that mote bee,
 For all that pleasing is to living care
 Was there consorted in one harmonie ;
 Birdes, voices, instruments, windes, waters, all agree ;
 The joyous birdes, shrouded in chearfull shade,
 Their notes unto the voice attempred sweet ;
 Th' angelicall soft trembling voyces made
 To th' instruments of divine respondence meet ;
 The silver-sounded instruments did meet
 With the base murmure of the water's fall ;
 The water's fall, with difference discreet,
 Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call ;
 The gentle warbling wind low answered to all.

B. II., C. VIII., ST. LVIII.

It is now recommended to the Student to explain the *peculiarities* of the style, and trace the Derivation of the words found in the Fraieres Tale (of the Canterbury Tales,) and the last Canto of the Second Book of the Fairy Queen.

DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES.

See Saxon Derivatives.

- Page 44. *A message, of messages,*
 14. Bene, hearty, pleasant, from *bennus*, (*bonus*.)
 18. Bing, heap, pile, *cumulus*.
 14. Complin, evening song, singing in general.
 9. Condign, deserve, from *condigner*.
 12. Couth, were not able, imp. of *CANAN*, to be able.
 21. Dar'd, terrified, from *DERIAN*, to hurt, make dear.
See Sax. Der. page 45.
 15. Ferthing, a very small spot.
 44. Few menye, few in number.
See Sax. Der. page 44.
 6. Ganze, a dart, javelin, or arrow.
 44. Hantit, from *hantan*, to frequent,—*HAUNT*.
 16. Hiddir, a lurker, from *HYDAN*. Hence "*HIDE* and seek."
 21. Hote, named, the imp. of *HAETAN*.
See Sax. Der. page 42.
 30—43. Hynt, snatched, from *HENTAN*.
See Sax. Der. page 43.
 26. Kerved, carved, cut, imp. of *KERFAN*.
 44. Melle, contest, fight, battle, from *mellee*.
Lat. Barb. melleia. Hence Chance—MEDLEY.
 21. Mote, must, from *mustan*, oportet, it behoves.
 25. Mott, measured, imp. of *METAN*.
See Sax. Der. page 43.
 35. Mydlit, mixed, from *MENGAN*.
See Sax. Der. page 44.
 31. Nill, ne will, will not.
 49. Offerandis, offerings. *F. offerandes; Lat. offeranda.*
 24. Raught, cared, imp. of *RECCAN*, to reek, care.
 35. Ray, a rogue, a knave, a poetaster.
See Sax. Der. page 35.
 43. Richt, now, just now, lately.
 22. Rote, wheel, from *rota*. Hence *rotatory*.
 35. Rouch, rough, from *ROWAN*, to row.
 35. Samen, at the same time, together.
 30. Seeith, sheath.
 27—43. Sche, scho, seo, heo, hio—she.
See Sax. Der. page 42.
 27. Selde, seldom, from *seld*, and *done*.
 9—10. Sen, since.
See Sax. Der. page 13.
 27. Swonken, from *SWINKAN*, to labour, breathe.
 30. Tally, "a cleft piece of wood to score an account upon
 by notches."
See Sax. Der. page 22.
 49. Turnes, turfs, from *TURFAN* to dig or cut.
 30. Tyte, quickly, from *TIAN*, to tie.
See Sax. Der. page 22.
 51. Yeftes, gifts.
See Sax. Der. page 5 and 6.
 19. Ywis, certainly. *Gise, Sax.; Yea, Du.; Is, C. Br.*
Yes.
See Sax. Der. page 19.

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ERRATA.

PAGE.

- 6 For gange, read *ganze*.
- 6 For a fedderit, read *or* fedderit.
- 9 For land, read *laude*.
- 9 For virgil, read *Virgil*.
- 12 For be, be, read *bi, be*.
- 12 For beyeause, read *bycause*.
- 16 For daic, read *daic*.
- 29 For it cast him, read it cast (*sente*) him.
- 47 For ing is from, read ing (*as some writers suppose*) is from.
- 40 For spunged, read *spunge*.

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